

**Date:** May 14, 2015  
**Document:** EXHIBIT 2 – AMENDED STIPULATIONS – PLEA AGREEMENT  
**Cases:** US DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA WESTERN DIVISION NUMBERS 5:15-CR-67-H-2 AND 5:15-CR-68-H-2

Findings:

1. Dan River Steam Station (pages 43 - 48) – The Court found Defendants guilty and Defendants plead guilty to four counts (sets of violations) at Dan River.
  - a. Count One is that the company violated the Clean Water Act for the unpermitted discharge through the 48-inch stormwater so and the Defendant aided and abetted another in doing so. Furthermore, the Court found that the Defendant acted negligently in doing so.
  - b. Count Two is that Defendant violated the CWA by not maintaining the 48-inch storm water pipe which constituted a violation of its NPDES permit which requires that the permittee to properly maintain its equipment. Furthermore, the Court found that the Defendant acted negligently in doing so and that the Defendant aided and abetted another in doing so.
  - c. Count Three is that Defendant violated the CWA for the unpermitted discharge through the 36-inch stormwater pipe at Dan River of coal ash and coal ash wastewater from a point source into a water of the US. . Furthermore, the Court found that the Defendant acted negligently in doing so and that the Defendant aided and abetted another in doing so.
  - d. Count Four is that Defendant violated the CWA by not maintaining the 36-inch storm water pipe which constituted a violation of its NPDES permit which requires that the permittee to properly maintain its equipment. Furthermore, the Court found that the Defendant acted negligently in doing so and that the Defendant aided and abetted another in doing so.
2. Riverbend Steam Station (pages 48 - 49) – The Court found Defendants guilty and Defendants plead guilty to four counts (sets of violations) at Riverbend Steam Station.
  - a. Count One is that Defendant violated the CWA by making an unpermitted discharge of coal ash and coal ash wastewater from a toe drain (point source) at the ash impoundment at Riverbend Steam Station into a water of the US. Furthermore, the Court found that the Defendant acted negligently in doing so and that the Defendant aided and abetted another in doing so.

**Document: Joint Factual Statement Exhibit A Duke-EPA Plea Agreement**

**Date: May 14, 2015**

**Defendants: Duke Energy Business Services, Duke Energy Progress, and Duke Energy Carolinas (together, Duke Energy)**

**Plaintiff: Eastern, Middle, and Western Districts of North Carolina and USDOJ**

Document provides sufficient basis for DE's pleas of guilty for each of the three cases outstanding against DE's three business entities.

**Section II of the Joint Factual Statement provides overview and background on: (1) Dan River Station, (2) Cape Fear Plant, and (3) Asheville, Riverbend, and Lee Stations.**

Item 1 – “From at least January 1, 2012, DEC and DEB failed to properly maintain and inspect the two stormwater pipes underneath the primary coal ash basin at the Dan River Steam Station.” On February 2, 2014, one of the pipes failed resulting in the discharge of about 27 million gallons of coal ash wastewater and between 30 and 39 thousand tons of coal ash into the Dan River. The material travelled more than 62 miles to the Kerr Lake Reservoir. Video inspections of the pipe after the spill showed both pipes had deteriorated also and DEC and DEB “had not taken appropriate action to prevent unauthorized discharges from the pipe.”

Item 2 – DEP and DEB “failed to maintain the riser structures in two of the coal ash basins at the Cape Fear Steam Electric Plant, resulting in the unauthorized discharge of leaking coal ash wastewater into the Cape Fear River.”

Item 3 – DEC and DEP allowed unauthorized discharges via “seeps” from ash basins into waters of the US at the Asheville, Riverbend, and H.F. Lee Stations. The seeps were “naturally occurring” and channeled to engineered drains, ditches, and waters of US.

Item 4 – Defendants’ conduct violated the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 USC 1251 et seq.).

Item 12 – Lists the DEP and DEC plants (14) operating with coal ash basins (32) in the state of North Carolina.

Item 13 (page 7) – Describes the process of generating electricity by burning coal thus generating “waste byproducts” called “coal combustion residuals” which include fly ash and bottom ash (collectively “coal ash”). Describes the heavy metals and potentially hazardous constituents. Concedes that coal ash has not been defined as a “hazardous waste” under federal law, but constituents may be hazardous in sufficient quantities or concentrations.

Item 14 – Describes coal ash basins as “coal ash ponds,” coal ash impoundments,” and “ash dikes.” These “may” be part of the waste treatment at the coal-fired power plants. Describes the process for handling coal ash using these historically unlined earthen impoundments.

Item 15 (page 8) – “Coal ash basins generally continued to store settled ash and particulate material for years or decades. From time to time, the Defendants dredged settled coal ash from the basins, storing the ash in dry stacks on plant property.”

Item 16 – Defendants store a total of 108 million tons in coal ash basins in North Carolina, 5.99 million tons in South Carolina, 1.5 million tons in Kentucky, 35.6 million tons in Indiana, and 5.9 million tons in Ohio.

Item 17 – All DEP and DEC plants with coal ash basins in North Carolina have permits to discharge.

Section III of the Joint Factual Statement discusses the legal requirements of the CWA.

Items 18 and 19 – Describe the purpose of the CWA and its prohibition against unpermitted discharges into waters of the US.

Item 20 – Describes “discharge of pollutants” and identifies coal ash and coal ash wastewater as pollutants.

Item 21 – Defines “point source” and identifies pipes and channelized ditches as point sources.

Item 22 (page 10) – Defines “navigable waters” and “waters of the US.” Also identifies eleven rivers, branches, or tributaries as well as six lakes or reservoirs as waters of the US.

Item 23 – Except for dredge and fill permits, discharge of pollutants to waters of the US is permitted under NDPS. Draft permits or applications for permits are not considered permits.

Item 24 – 26 (page 11)-- States may apply for delegation to administer EPA programs. On October 19, 1975, EPA approved North Carolina to administer the NPDES program. Permits have effluent limitations, water quality standards, monitoring and reporting requirements, standard conditions, and special conditions.

Item 27 – DEP and DEC plants are required to comply with Standard Conditions (40 CFR 122.41): (a) take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge or sludge use or disposal in violation of this permit with a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment and (b) all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used to achieve compliance with permit conditions.

**Section IV of the Joint Factual Statement describes the factual basis for the plea and relevant conduct.**

Items 28 and 29 (page 12) – Dan River began operation in 1949 as a coal combustion plant and was retired in 2012. A natural gas fired combined cycle plant now operates on the site. In 1956, the Primary Ash Basin was built.

Items 30 - 36 – Describes the stormwater pipes (48 and 36 inch diameter) pipes running under the Primary Ash Basin. The larger pipe was installed in 1954 and is galvanized corrugated metal pipe. In a

2009 EPA Dam Safety Assessment it was noted that “the Primary and Secondary coal ash basins were classified as a significant hazard potential structure due to the environmental damage that would be caused by the mis-operation or failure of the structure.”

Items 37 - 39 (page 14) – On January 31, 2013, NCDENR’s DWR issued a new permit NC0003468 to Dan River Plant. The permit required the facility meet the dam safety and dam design requirements in 15A NCAC 2K. As per 15A NCAC 2K.0301, dams such as the Primary Ash Basin at Dan River are subject to annual safety inspections by state authorities.

Items 40- 42 (page 15) – In 2006 DEC applied for NPDES stormwater permits for both the 48 and 36-inch pipes. Stormwater permits do not generally allow discharges of wastewater or particulates from coal ash basins or other industrial processes. Neither of these pipes was a permitted wastewater outfall.

Items 43 – 44 – In 1979, DEC inspected the 48-inch pipe using its internal engineering group. No major leaks were identified, but engineers noted water leaking into the pipe. Repairs were made to the pipe. Also in 1979, DEC’s engineers inspected the 36-inch pipe. Twenty-two joints were noted for major leaks. While the leaks were repaired as recommended by DEC personnel, DEC personnel also recommended that the pipeline be rerouted as discharges could be violations of EPA regulations.

Item 45 (page 16) – As required by NC’s dam safety laws, from 1981 through 2007, DEC used consultants to inspect coal ash basins at Dan River every five years. During the same time frame, DEC conducted annual coal ash basin inspections using its own personnel. DEC also performed less detailed monthly inspections.

Item 46 -48 (page 17) – In 1981. Engineering Firm #1 conducted the first of five independent inspections. They noted more water leaving the two pipes than entering them. The firm recommended flow rate checks over the next few months followed by semi-annual flow check afterwards. Should the flow rates increase, the firm recommended further inspections and repairs as were done in 1979.

Items 49 – 50 (page 17) – A 1984 Annual Inspection by DEC recommended continued monitoring of flow from the pipes every six months. A 1985 Annual Inspection by DEC identified the 48-inch pipe as corrugated metal pipe (CMP). At least one of the engineers on this 1985 inspection also conducted inspections of the Primary and Secondary Ash Basins in 2008.

Items 51 – 54 (page 18) – In 1986. Engineering Firm #1 conducted the second five-year inspection. This report shows the 48-inch pipe being part CMP and part RCP with the 36-inch pipe being RCP. The 1986 report repeated the 1981 recommendations and recommended quantitative measures of the inflow and outflow rather than qualitative assessments of in and out flows. The firm also noted that part of the 48-inch pipe is CMP which would be expected to have less longevity than RCP. In the 1986 annual report, DEC personnel asked plant personnel to install V-notch weirs at the inlets and conduct monitoring at six-month intervals bolstered by bucket and stop watch random tests. DEC Dan River plant personnel did not install the V-notch weirs. Plant personnel apparently did conduct the flow monitoring between 1991 and 1998 but did not report it on the requested forms.

Item 55 - 56 (page 19) – In 1991. Engineering Firm #2 conducted the third five-year inspection. In their report, the firm incorrectly identified the entire length of the 48-inch pipe as RCP and DEC



engineers did not correct the error. This error was repeated in the 1998, 2001, and 2007 five-year inspection reports. In addition, DEC engineers did not correct the error. The 1991 repeated the prior monitoring recommendations and noted that turbidity should be monitored as an indicator of leaks.

Items 57 – 59 (page 20) – In 1998, Engineering Firm #1 conducted the fourth five-year inspection. The firm recommended that the outflow of the stormwater pipes “be monitored for turbidity of the discharge, which would be indicative of soil entrance into the pipes though leaks under the basin. The appearance of turbidity would make it advisable to perform a TV camera inspection of the pipe to determine if a leak or leaks are a threat.” This language was repeated in the 2001 five-year report by Firm #1 and in 2007 five-year report by Firm #3. In the 2007 report, Firm #3 said DEC and not performed annual inspections since 2001 and performed no monthly inspections in 2003. Further, Firm #3 recommended that “Duke reinstitute more clearly defined engineering responsibility for the receiving and plotting of data from the dikes at the individual stations.”

Item 60 (page 21) – After 2008, DEC installed a metal platform to allow personnel to access the river bank near the outfalls of the two pipes. However, DEC employees still could not view the outfall of the 36-inch pipe.

Item 61 - 62 (page 21) – A 2009 EPA Dam Safety Assessment restated the recommendations from the 2007 (Sixth) Five-Year Independent Inspection Report and that visual monitoring of the two stormwater pipes is performed on a monthly basis. In addition, the inspectors noted that in May 2009 the outflow was clear. The last monthly inspection of the stormwater pipes was on January 31, 2014. The DEC employee stated she did not observe turbidity in the outflow from the 48-inch pipe but could not see the outflow from the 36-inch pipe.

Items 63 – 65 (page 22) – Between 1999 and 2008 and from January 2013 through January 2014, DEC employees did not perform any visual inspections of the 36-inch pipe. Between 1999 and 2008 from May to September, DEC employees were generally unable to access the end of the 48-inch pipe from land because of snakes and vegetation. Each DEC employee responsible for monitoring from 1991 through 2012 was aware that the 48-inch pipe was CMP.

Items 66 – 68 (page 23) – On or about January 22, 2014, Engineering Firm #4 prepared “Design Report – DRAFT Ash Basin Closure – Conceptual Design for Dan River Steam Station.” Appendix 4 of the report identifies the 48-inch pipe as CMP, but did not state this fact in the body of the report. Firm #4 relied in information provided by DEC and DEB including a 2008 schematic of the Primary Ash Basin which correctly identified the 48-inch pipe as CMP. When the Dan River spill occurred, DEC and DEB record-keeping and information-sharing practices did not ensure that information such as the composition of the 48-inch pipe was communicated from employees with knowledge to engineers and employees making budget decisions. Also, engineers in DEB responsible for Dan River did not sufficiently review available information and continued to believe the 48-inch pipe was entirely RCP.

Items 69 – 80 (pages 24 – 27) – From at least 2011 through February 2014, DEB has a group of engineers assigned to Program Engineering which supported fossil impoundments and dam inspections. In May 2011 two engineers recommended budgeting \$20,000 to conduct camera inspections of four pipes including the 48-inch stormwater pipe. DEC did not fund this request. Learning that the request was not funded, the Dan River Station Manager called the V-P of Transitional Plants and Merger Integration who

was in charge of approving the budget for the Dan River Plant. The station manager affirmed the need for the camera inspections, the condition of the pipes was unknown, and environmental harm would result from a pipe failure. The request was denied. This request was resubmitted in May 2012 with the same result. The Senior Program Engineer emailed his intention to eliminate the camera survey budget line because of the anticipated closure of the basins. In response to this email, the Equipment Owner at DEB responsible for monitoring the Primary Ash Basin wrote "I would think with the basin closing you would want to do the camera survey. I don't think the drains have ever been checked and since they go under the basin I would like to ensure that we are eliminating any risk before closing the basins." Another Duke employee also responded to the Senior Program Engineer that "I don't know if this changes your opinion, but [it] isn't likely that the ash basin will close in 2013. We have to submit a plan to the state at least one year prior to closure and we haven't begin to prepare that." Sometime between May 2012 and July 2012 a DEB Program Engineer asked the V-P of Transitional Plants and Merger Integration if the camera survey would be funded to which the answer was no. The June 2012 preliminary engineering plans for Dan River ash basins called for removing both big pipes but no date was set for removal and no formal closure plan was submitted to NCDENR between 2012 and 2014. In December 2012, the estimated closure of Dan River ash basins was expected by December 2016. The Statement of Facts concluded "If a camera inspection has been performed as requested, the interior corrosion of the elbow joint in the 48-inch pipe would likely have been visible." Also the Statement of Facts observed "From at least January 1, 2012 through February 2, 2014, DEC and DEB :failed to take reasonable steps to minimize or prevent discharge of coal ash to the Dan River that would adversely affect the environment and failed to properly operate and maintain the Dan River coal ash basins and the related stormwater pipes located beneath the Primary Coal Ash Basin, this, negligently violating the Dan River NPDES permit."

Items 81 – 89 (pages 27 – 29) – Describes the February 2014 discharges into the Dan River which began on February 2 when a five-foot long CMP elbow of the 48-inch pipe failed releasing coal ash and coal ash wastewater into the Dan River. Later inspection revealed extensive corrosion in the elbow. The Statement of Fact concluded "the age of the pipe was at or beyond the reasonably expected serviceable life for CMP under similar conditions." From the afternoon of February 2, 2014 through February 8, 2014, "the unpermitted discharge of approximately 27 million gallons of coal ash wastewater and between 30,000 and 39,000 tons of coal ash into the Dan River occurred through the 48-inch pipe from the Primary Coal Ash Basin." USFWS reported that the ash from the release travelled more than 62 miles down the Dan River into the John H. Kerr Reservoir on the border with Virginia. DEC personnel sealed the outfall of the 48-inch pipe stopping the flow.

Items 90 – 93 (pages 29 – 30) – Describes discharges from the 36-inch line. A February 6, 2014 video inspection showed: (1) wastewater infiltration through joints, (2) pressurized infiltration at three joints, (3) separation in one joint, (4) cracks running lengthwise in several pipe segments, and (5) ponding of water indication pipe misalignment. Water samples indicated elevated levels of arsenic 140 ug/L on February 14 and 180 ug/L on February 17 compared to the NC drinking water standard of 10 ug/L and aquatic life standard of 50 ug/L. Discharge from the 36-inch pipe continued from February 6 through February 21, 2014. The Statement of Fact concludes that the nature of the infiltration and DEC employees' visual and auditory confirmation of flow from the 36-inch pipe began a "significant period of time before February 6, 2014." The discharge began at least as early as January 1, 2012 and continued until the pipe was sealed on February 21, 2014. None of this discharge was authorized by the NPDES permit.

Items 94 – 97 (pages 30 – 31) – Describes costs of responding to the Dan River Spill. To the date of the Statement of Fact, DEC had spent about \$19 million in responding to the spill. In addition, the spill adversely impacted the drinking water intakes for four public water supplies. NCDHHS issued fish consumption and recreational contact advisories.

Items 98 – 103 (pages 31 - 33) – CAPE FEAR STEAM ELECTRIC PLANT – Cape Fear has five coal ash basins. Three were built in 1956, 1963, and 1970 and are inactive. Two basins built in 1978 and 1985 received ash and other wastewater through at least November 2011. 1978 basin is 43 acres with a capacity of 880 acre-feet and a maximum structural height (?) of 27 feet. It has a vertically stacked 18-inch diameter concrete riser for discharging decanted wastewater. 1985 basin is 65 acres with a capacity of 1,764 acre-feet and a maximum structural height (?) of 28 feet. It has a vertically stacked 48-inch diameter concrete riser for discharging decanted wastewater. Both of these risers were identified as having a “significant hazard potential” in a 2009 EPA Dam Safety Assessment. Cape Fear ceased electric generation operations by December 2011, but the two basins continued to receive rainwater or stormwater.

Items 104 – 115 (pages 33 – 35) – In May 2008, DEP engaged outside engineering firm #3 to perform annual and five-year inspections of the Cape Fear ash basins. The report was submitted to DEP and reviewed by the plant manager and environmental coordinator. The report described the risers as “marginal” condition and “likely to develop problems in two to five years from the report.” Firm #3 recommended that DEP inspect by boat the two risers to better assess their condition. This recommendation was repeated in annual reports by engineering firms to DEP and its predecessor in 2009, 2010, 2012, and 2013. At no time from May 1, 2008 until March 2014 did DEP or its predecessor conduct an inspection of the risers by boat. During the summer of 2011, DEP Environmental Coordinator and the NPDES Subject Matter Expert visited the site and became aware that the risers were leaking. During the fall of 2011, they informed DEP management that repairs were needed on the risers. No additional inspection or monitoring was undertaken prior to March 2014. A January 26, 2012 Five-Year Independent Consultant Report, Firm #4 noted that skimmer at the top of the 1978 ash basin riser was corroded and tilted. Annual inspection reports in 2012 and 2013 also reported the condition of the 1978 basin riser and recommended that DEP replace or repair the skimmer. At no time from January 26, 2012 through March 2014 did DEP repair or replace the skimmer. The annual inspection report produced in January 2013 by Firm #4 noted a “trickle of flow” at the outfalls leading from the risers and concluded this was evidence of possible leakage.

Items 116 – 132 (pages 36 – 41) – Describes the dewatering of the ash basins and the repair of the risers. During summer of 2013, DEB contacted a contractor (diving and underwater pipe repair and mentioned the possible need for riser repair at Cape Fear. Contractor was not engaged and no schedule for the work was discussed. During summer of 2013, DEB and DEP were planning for ash basin closure at Cape Fear. In July 2013, consulting engineers produced a “site investigation plan” that included locating, inspecting, and determining the composition of risers and discharge pipes for each ash basin. As part of their ash basin closure strategy, DEB and DEP sought to eliminate the need for NPDES permits at Cape Fear as a way to reduce O&M costs while the ash basin closure was pending. To do this, DEB and DEP would have to place the basins in a no flow state. This meant eliminating the riser leaks and lowering the level of the basin contents to prevent overtopping during a 25-year rain event. This approach was discussed during the summer of 2013 by DEB SME for NPDES and the DEB Director of Plant

Demolition and Retirement. DEP and DEB recognized dewatering would lessen hydrostatic pressure in order to reduce or eliminate seepage. Seepage from the ponds was the subject of state filed civil complaints threatened citizen law suits. Another benefit of lowering water levels was to provide contractors with a safer environment to work. DEB and DEP knew that the leaks in the risers were likely caused by cracks or failures in the grout between the joint of pipe below water. In August and September 2013, DEP and DEB began planning a work plan for dewatering the 1985 basin. On September 30, 2013, they began pumping water from the 1985 basin. After two days of pumping, a DEB engineer contacted an underwater pipe repair contractor to repair “a slow trickle out of the discharge of the riser pipes at two ash ponds.” The contractor responded on October 22, 2013 with a proposal that included ash pond riser repairs. In January 2014, DEP began dewatering the 1978 pond with the same type of equipment and approach as the 1985 pond. Later in January 2014, DEP and DEB contracted with the underwater pipe repair contractor to repair the riser as well as accomplish other as basin closure work. While the contract specified a “complete by” date of December 31, 2014 but did not specify a start date. In March 2011, NCDENR employees from DWR and Division of Mineral and Land Resources inspected Cape Fear accompanied by DEB and DEP employees. They observed the dewatering in progress and took issue with DEP and DEB over whether or not the company had been authorized by DWR to discharge water from the basins using Godwin pumps (why is the type of pump an issue?). On March 19 and 20, 2014, the contractor performed a video inspection of the risers and observed the visibility in the 1985 riser was “next to nothing” because of turbidity and debris in the pipe. The contractor also observed a “slow trickle” of water into the 1978 riser even though the basin water level had been lowered below the level of some of the leaks. The contractor replaced and resealed the grout between the concrete sections of pipe in both risers. Between at least January 1, 2012 and January 24, 2014, DEP and DEB failed to properly maintain the risers in the 1978 and 1985 coal ash basins at Cape Fear in violation of the applicable NPDES permit.

Items 133 – 140 (pages 41 – 44) –Describes historical seeps and discharges from coal ash basins. DEP’s and DEC’s ash basins are earthen dams. Seeps developed in dam walls over time. Seeps are common in earthen dams. DEP, DEC, and DEB identified over 200 such distinct seeps in their 2014 (NPDES) permit modification applications. Not all seeps reach waters of the US, but some seepage is collected in engineered drains or channels to waters of the US. Other seeps flow across land surfaces into waters of US. All 14 of the plants listed in Item 12 had seeps of some form. Water from seeps may transport pollutants and water samples from seeps was acidic and contained metals. EPA issued June 7, 2010 interim guidance for NPDES permitting authorities on permitting discharges from coal as basins regarding point source discharges from seepage. “If seepage is discharged directly via a point source to waters of the US, the discharge must be addressed under the NPDES permit for the facility.” Since at least 2010, all 14 DEC and DEP North Carolina coal plants had seeps that entered waters of the US through discrete conveyances. Wetlands and groundwater may be impacted by seepage. Since 2010, NPDES permits in North Carolina require groundwater monitoring at coal ash basins. Such monitoring at DEP and DEC plants showed exceedances of groundwater quality standards near the basins for metals, nitrates, sulfates, and TDS. From 2010 into 2014, DEP, DEC, and DEB referenced such seeps generally at first then more specifically about the engineered seeps. However, they did not begin gathering and providing more detailed data to NCDENR until after the 2014 Dan River Spill. After the Dan River spill, DEP, DEC, and DEB filed permit renewal or modification applications seeking to permit the point source

discharge of seepage directly to waters of the US. The applications are pending at NCDENR (CHECK STATUS).

Items 141 – 149 (pages 44 – 47) – Describes issues with H.F. Lee Steam Electric Plant (aka, Goldsboro Plant) which began operation shortly after WWII and added units in 1952 and 1962. Coal fired units were retired in September 2012. Only one of the ash basins is still active and sits along the Neuse River. This basin includes a primary basin and a small secondary settling basin. The November 1, 2009 NPDES permit number NC0003417 authorized a discharge from the active ash basin and the other from the cooling water pond. A third outfall was authorized in 2010 from a combined cycle facility. The ash basin does not currently discharge through Outfall 001. Before the end of October 2010, DEP identified a seep on the east side of the ash basin near a seep that was identified and repaired in 2009 and 2010. The new seep was collected and channeled to a flowing ditch outside the basin. This seep was repaired in May 2011. Additional seeps in the same area flowed to the same ditch then into the Neuse River. The drainage ditch was not permitted under the existing NPDES permit. In 2014, DEP identified four seeps on the east side of the ash basin. After NCDENR Land Quality personnel observed a seep near the southeast corner of the ash pond dike, NCDENR personnel sampled water on February 20, 2013 in the unpermitted drainage ditch. The sample showed exceedances of state water quality standards for metals. Discharge from the drainage ditch was not authorized under the NPDES permit. On March 11, 2014, NCDENR samples the same drainage ditch and found exceedances of iron and manganese. From at least October 1, 2010 through December 30, 2014, H.F. Lee violated the NPDES permit with unpermitted discharges.

Items 150 – 155 (pages 47– 49) – Describes the issues with Riverbend Steam Station adjacent to Mountain Island Lake which is the primary drinking water supply for two counties. Riverbend began operations in 1929 and combustion units were retired in April 2013 and demolition was planned for after 2016. Two unlined coal ash ponds up to 80 feet high sit along Mountain Lake. The ash basins dams were designated as “Significant Hazard Potential” in the 2009 EPA Dam Safety Assessment. The two ash basins hold about 2.73 million tons of coal ash. NPDES Permit Number NC0004961 was issued on March 3, 1976, renewed regularly, and is set to expire on February 28, 2015. The permit has three permitted outfalls. From December 4 through 6, 2012, NCDENR personnel observed unpermitted discharges from the ash basin into the Catawba River. One of these discharges is Seep 12 (2014 permit modification) that flows to an engineered drain into the river. Prior to December 2012, Riverbend personnel created the unpermitted channel. From 2011 through 2013, the unpermitted seep discharged elevated levels of metals and sulfates into the Catawba River. Unpermitted discharges from Riverbend violated the NPDES permit from at least November 8, 2012 through December 30, 2014.

Items 156 – 161 (pages 49 – 50) – Describes the issues with DEP’s Asheville Steam Electric Generating Plant. Asheville has two unlined coal ash basins, one built in 1964 and the other in 1982. Each basin is 45 acres and hold about 3 million tons of coal ash. The ash basins dams were designated as “High Hazard Potential” in the 2009 EPA Dam Safety Assessment. This means that “failure or misoperation results will probably cause loss of human life.” NPDES permit number NC0000396 was issued in 2005 and expired in 2010, but DEP filed a timely permit renewal on June 11, 2010. NCDENR has not issued a renewal so the plant continues under the 2005 version. On May 13, 2013, DEP requested authority to relocate the settling basin outfall from near the 1964 basin to 3,000 feet away in order to perform “stabilization work” on the 1964 ash pond impoundment. On March 11, 2013, NCDENR



inspectors identified seeps from the 1964 basin toe drains and observed that the engineered seep continued to discharge into the French Broad River in violation of the NPDES permit. These unpermitted discharges occurred at Asheville from at least May 11, 2011 through December 30, 2014.

Items 162 – 165 (pages 51 – 52) – Describes bromide impacts from FGD systems at Belews Creek Steam Station and Cliffside Steam Station (now \_\_\_\_\_). To comply with Clean Air Act and North Carolina Clean Smokestack Act (year), DEC installed FGD equipment (scrubbers) to reduce SO<sub>2</sub> and NO<sub>x</sub>. Other pollutants including bromides are collected in a gypsum slurry which ultimately goes to the ash basins. Some of the slurry may be diverted for reuse as wall board. Belews scrubbers became operational at the end of 2008. When bromides contact chlorine-based water treatment systems, trihalomethanes (THMs) can be formed. While there are no federal or state limits on bromides, there are limits on THMs under the Safe Drinking Water Act. Injected at levels above regulatory limits over many years, THMs can cause cancer among other adverse impacts.

Items 166 – 179 (pages 52 – 55) – Describes issues with discharge of Bromides at Belews. Beginning in 2008 or 2009, City of Eden noted increase in THMs in drinking water. Prior to installing FGD scrubbers at Belews, DEC reported bromide in its waste streams to NCDEQ. In 2009 NPDES permit modification application, DEC did not mention bromides because modification did not relate to bromides and there were no state or federal limitation on bromide discharges. In 2008 through 2009, DEC tested for bromides and other pollutants to evaluate effects of FGD wastewater. The confirmed the discharge of bromides into the Dan River from Belews – not a violation of the permit. In January 2011, Eden's consultant determined and increase in bromides contributed to increased TMHs in Eden's drinking water. After further testing to determine the source of the elevated TMHs, on May 10, 2011, Eden notified DEC of the problems with TMHs and requested bromide sampling data. During this period, EPA was considering lowering TMHs levels in Safe Drinking Water Act which motivated Eden's interest in TMHs who was at the upper limits of current standard. Eden's testing identified Belews at the source of increased bromides and shared this with DEC on June 7, 2011. DEC and DEB agreed with the assessment and attributed the source of the bromides to the FGD system at Belews. In mid-June 2011, DEC contacted City of Madison (closer to Belews than Eden) which also draws raw water from Dan River for its drinking water. Madison joined discussions with Eden and DEC about reducing bromide levels. Several discussion occurred between June 2011 and April 2012. DEC informed NCDENR of the increase in bromide levels during August 29, 2011 NPDES permit renewal in Outfalls 001 (into Belews Creek) and 003 (into Dan River). Largest concentration was 6.9 ppm. In October 2011, Eden notified DEC that Madison and Henry County Virginia which buys water from Eden violated its TMHs permit limit. On November 16, 2011, NCDENR's regional office met with DEC, DEB, Eden, and Madison about the bromide issue and all agreed that bromides were causing the TMHs exceedances. DEC said it was not aware of the connection between bromides and TMHs until the 2011 discussions with Eden. Since November 2011 meeting, DEC committed in writing to helping financially Eden and Madison to improve their water treatment systems.

Items 180 – 184 (pages 55 – 57) – Describes issues with discharge of Bromides at Cliffside. About the same time it was responding to Eden's initial complaints, DEC began monitoring bromide discharges at other locations using FGD scrubbers. In early August 2011, DEC identified the Cliffside facility as potential source of TMHs problem because of the relatively shallow Broad River and the close proximity of facilities drawing drinking water from the Broad River downstream. The last Cliffside

NPDES permit was issued in January 2011 with no reference to bromides. DEC and DEB *did not* inform the downstream communities nor NCDENR of the discharge from Cliffside. As of the joint factual statement, the parties are not aware of any community reporting elevated levels of TMHs due to increased bromide levels from Cliffside, but acknowledge that it is a possibility. In 2013, DEC swapped one of the two wet FGD scrubbers for a spray dry absorber which reduced bromide discharge from Cliffside. The remaining wet scrubber runs only intermittently.

Items 185 – 192 (pages 57 – 58) – Describes issues with groundwater impacts from ash basins at L.V. Sutton Steam Station in New Hanover County. Sutton has two coal ash basins, one built in 1971 and the other in 1984. Flemington is near Sutton and has a history of water quality problems. In 1978, an adjacent landfill (Superfund Site – WHICH ONE?) contaminated the city's drinking water and prompted the city to drill new wells. The new wells are down-gradient and near Sutton's ash basins. Since 1990, DEP monitored groundwater around Sutton because of boron plume emanating from the coal ash ponds. From at least 2010 through 2013, the monitoring wells at Sutton reported elevated levels of manganese, boron, sulfate, and TDS. In 2013, tests of Flemington's water quality tests showed exceedances of barium, manganese, sodium, and sulfate. In June and July 2013, Flemington concluded that the source of its elevated boron was Sutton's ash ponds. In October 2013, DEP agreed in writing to share the costs of extending a water line to Flemington.



**Document: Settlement Agreement**

**Date: September 29, 2015**

**Defendants: Duke Energy Progress and Duke Energy Carolinas (together, Duke Energy)**

**Plaintiff: NCDEQ (formerly NCDENR)**

Affected Sites (14): Allen Steam Station (Gaston County), Asheville Steam Electric Generating Plant (Buncombe County), Belews Creek Steam Station (Stokes County), Buck Steam Station (Rowan County), Cape Fear Steam Electric Generating Plant (Chatham County), Dan River Steam Station (Rockingham County), H.F. Lee Steam Electric Generating Plant (Wayne County), Marshall Steam Station (Catawba County), Mayo Steam Station (Person County), Riverbend Steam Station (Gaston County), Rogers Energy Complex (formerly Cliffside in Cleveland and Rutherford Counties), Roxboro Steam Electric Generating Plant (Person County), L.V. Sutton Electric Plant (New Hanover County), and Weatherspoon Steam Electric Plant (Roberson County)

**Relevant Documents:**

- (1) June 17, 2011 DEQ “Policy for Compliance Evaluations of Long-Term Permitted Facilities with No Prior Groundwater Monitoring Requirement.” 2L Standards (??). Procedures for issuing a NOV and a flow chart for reporting exceedances of NC groundwater standards: (1) verify accuracy and significance of results, (2) distinguish from naturally occurring substances, and (3) evaluate other possible sources. See page 3.
- (2) September 20, 2014 CAMA became effective. Required closure and dewatering of all ash ponds and monitoring/remediating groundwater quality. Tracks closely with 2011 Policy.
- (3) February 25, 2015 NOV from DEQ set to DE for groundwater exceedance at Asheville Plant.
- (4) March 10, 2015 DEQ assessed \$25.1 million penalty against Sutton Plant for groundwater monitoring exceedances.
- (5) April 9, 2015 DE submitted contested case request with NCOAH challenging the Sutton penalty.
- (6) Section IIA of September 29, 2015 Settlement (page 6) references 15A NCAC 2L.0106 requires “accelerated remediation” at Sutton Plant by installing extraction wells to pump and treat groundwater contaminated by offsite migration. Required above and beyond coal ash impoundment closure obligations in CAMA. Wells required to continue operation until offsite constituents meet “2L” and no reasonable potential for further migration. DEQ allows DE to remove dry ash from basins under a construction stormwater permit.
- (7) Section IIB of September 29, 2015 Settlement (page 6) also references “2L” and requires accelerated remediation at Asheville, Belews Creek, and H.F. Lee Plants as the only three other DE plants showing offsite groundwater impacts but no impacts to private wells.
- (8) Section IIC of September 29, 2015 Settlement (page 7) requires DE to pay \$7 million to DEQ in full settlement of all claims related to groundwater exceedances.
- (9) Section IID of September 29, 2015 Settlement (page 7) requires DE to withdraw Sutton Petition.
- (10) Section IIIA-B of September 29, 2015 Settlement (page 8) requires DEQ to withdraw the Sutton NOV, Sutton NORR, Asheville NOV, and the Penalty Assessment and to not issue any further such violations or penalties related to groundwater or ash basin closure and remediation.

- (11) Section IIIC-D of September 29, 2015 Settlement (page 8) prohibits DEQ from “materially” modifying groundwater monitoring conditions of NPDES permits. Limits groundwater standards and naturally occurring (background) to those in 2L standards.
- (12) Section IIIE of September 29, 2015 Settlement (page 9) requires DEQ to follow up on inquiries and complaints about ash reuse projects and permits and to notify DE of responses.
- (13) Section IV of September 29, 2015 Settlement (page 10) details legal provisions.

**ORDER GRANTING MOTION FOR PARTIAL SUMMARY JUDGEMENT****June 1, 2016**

Cases deal with alleged violations of NPDES permits, 15 NCAC 2L Groundwater Rules, and Clean Water Act. Also discusses CAMA 2014 which became law on September 20, 2014 and Mountain Energy Act of 2015 which became effective on June 25, 2015. CCR impoundments at Riverbend, Dan River, Sutton, and Asheville were classified as “high priority.” CAMA also required groundwater impacts assessments. CAMA did away with the grandfathering of disposal systems permitted before December 30, 1983. In this joint ruling, DEC and DEP agree to submit Site Analysis and Removal Plans for the four facilities by December 31, 2016.

Civil Action No. 13-CVS-9352 (DEC Riverbend Catawba) – From paragraph 12 on page 8 to paragraph 28 on page 15, Riverbend is retired and has two impoundments totaling about 69 acres. Item 19 directs DEC to excavate and remove all CCR and Coal Combustion Products from the Riverbend Impoundments and the Inactive Ash Areas (collectively, “Riverbend Removed Ash”) to lined locations for disposal in a CCR landfill, industrial landfill, or municipal solid waste landfill or for use as structural fill or other beneficial use pursuant to applicable law, and thereafter stabilize and close the area where the Riverbend Impoundments and Inactive Ash Areas are located pursuant to applicable law. Excavation shall include all coal ash and such additional soil as is necessary for the protection of groundwater or as may be ordered by any regulatory agency. All Riverbend Removed Ash from the Riverbend Impoundments shall be removed by the statutory deadline directed by CAMA (presently August 1, 2019). Complete investigation and undertake corrective action to eliminate groundwater violations at or beyond the compliance boundary to the extent required by G.S. § 130A-309.211, the 2L Groundwater Rules, any other applicable laws and regulations, and pursuant to a Corrective Action Plan approved by DEQ in accordance with Paragraph 22 below. Close facility CCR impoundments. Dewater impoundments. Remove or permanently close pipes running through or under impoundments. Requires progress reports every six months. Check compliance boundaries shown in Exhibits.

Civil Action No. 13-CVS-14661 (DEC Dan River) – From paragraph 29 on page 15 to paragraph 43 on page 22, DEC owns Dan River Station in Rockingham County which is now retired as a coal plant but continues as a natural gas fired combined cycle plant. Dan River has one CCR impoundment receiving stormwater and another inactive CCR impoundment that failed in February 2014. Dan River holds NPDES permit number NC0003468 that regulates three external and one internal outfall. Item 34 directs DEC to excavate and remove all CCR and Coal Combustion Products from the Dan River Impoundments and the Inactive Ash Areas (collectively, “Dan River Removed Ash”) to lined locations for disposal in a CCR landfill, industrial landfill, or municipal solid waste landfill or for use as structural fill or other beneficial use pursuant to applicable law, and thereafter stabilize and close the area where the Dan River Impoundments and Inactive Ash Areas are located pursuant to applicable law. Excavation shall include all coal ash and such additional soil as is necessary for the protection of groundwater or as may be ordered by any regulatory agency. All Dan River Removed Ash from the Dan River Impoundments shall be removed by the statutory deadline directed by CAMA (presently August 1, 2019) or other date as amended by CAMA but not later than January 1, 2026. Complete investigation and undertake corrective action to eliminate groundwater violations at or beyond the compliance boundary to the extent required by G.S. § 130A-309.211, the 2L Groundwater Rules, any other applicable laws and regulations, and

pursuant to a Corrective Action Plan approved by DEQ in accordance with Paragraph 22 below. Close facility CCR impoundments and inactive ash areas should it later be determined to be a CCR surface impoundment C Sections 1311(a), 1342(a), and 1365(f).

Civil Action No. 13-CVS-4061 (DEP Sutton) – From paragraph 44 on page 22 to paragraph 57 on page 28, DEP owns Sutton Station in New Hanover County which is now retired as a coal plant but continues as a natural gas fired combined cycle plant. Sutton has one active impoundment receiving stormwater and another inactive CCR impoundment. Together, the impoundments contain about 7-16 million tons of ash and coal ash stored in an Inactive Ash Area to the south of the impoundments. Sutton's NDPES permit is number NC0001422 and discharges are allowed through Outfall 001 to the Cape Fear River and five other internal outfalls. Closure instructions...

Civil Action No. 13-CVS-11032 (DEP Asheville) – From paragraph 58 on page 28 to paragraph 71 on page 34, DEP owns Asheville Electric Generating Station in Buncombe County which is an actively operating steam electric generating station. Asheville has two coal ash settling ponds covering about 91 acres and store up to combined 900 million gallons. Discharges from Asheville are permitted under NPDES permit NC0000396. Closure instructions...

**CRIMINAL PLEA AGREEMENT US DISTRICT COURT  
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, WAKE COUNTY, GENERAL COURT OF JUSTICE,  
SUPERIOR COURT DIVISION  
Number: 13-CVS-11032**

**Plaintiff: NCDEQ DWR**

**Defendant: DEP**

**AMENDED ORDER GRANTING MOTION FOR PARTIAL SUMMARY JUDGEMENT**

**Date: June 9, 2017**

Judge Ridgeway granted the motion for partial summary judgement over the objection of NCDEQ DWR. The order grants injunctive relief under GS Section 143-215.6C for alleged violations of GS Sections 143-215.1(a)(1) and (a)(6), alleged violations of the NPDES permits, alleged violations of groundwater standards (15A NCAC Subchapter 2L), alleged violations of CWA 33 USC Sections 1311(a), 1342(a), and 1365(f).

Subject Plants are: H.F. Lee, Cape Fear, and Weatherspoon. State wanted injunction to compel the: (1) abatement of violations of GS Sections 143-215.1(a)(1) and (a)(6), the NPDES permits, and groundwater standards (15A NCAC Subchapter 2L); (2) assessment of ash basins and cause of groundwater contamination beyond compliance boundary; and (3) corrective action to restore groundwater quality. Other Plaintiff-Intervenor wanted the same thing plus abating the unpermitted discharges from coal ash basins.

Section 5 of the order describes the provisions of CAMA regarding (1) prohibiting new or expanded coal ash basins, (2) three-tier risk classifications of impoundments with a schedule for closure (CCR impoundments at HF Lee, Cape Fear, and Weatherspoon are required to be closed by CAMA and this Order), (3) assessment of groundwater impacts from CCR impoundments and correction of groundwater impacts; (4) identification and assessment of all CCR discharges as well as corrective actions; and (5) submission of closure plans.

Sections 6-9 describes the actions taken by DEP to develop groundwater assessment plans (conditionally approved by DEQ), submit in 2014 new NPDES permit applications, submit analysis of CCR impoundment seeps, and conduct engineering and scientific analysis of these three plants. DEP concluded that the CCR impoundments should be dewatered, excavated, and contents removed to appropriate lined "storage" facilities or beneficially reused. Court concluded that these actions "have or will remedy the violations alleged in the Complaints."

Sections 13 – 27— Terms applicable to H.F. Lee in Wayne County which is retired from electric power production. H.F. Lee has four CCR impoundments (one active and three inactive). Coal ash is stored in the former ash disposal area which may or may not be determined a CCR Surface Impoundment. H.F. Lee's NPDES permit is NC0003417. Court orders excavation and removal of all CCR and CCP from the impoundments and the ash disposal area "to lined locations for disposal in a CCR landfill, industrial landfill, or MSW landfill or for use as structural fill or other beneficial use pursuant to applicable law, and thereafter stabilize and close the area where the HF Lee Impoundments and inactive ash area are located pursuant to applicable law." Excavation shall include all ash and additional soil necessary to protect groundwater. For structural fill or other beneficial use, Duke Energy Progress shall ensure that removed

ash is not deposited on or below the land except in a lined facility. DEQ shall review and act on applications for such structural fill and beneficial use. DEP is required to complete assessment of and corrective action required by GS Section 130A-309.211, 2L Groundwater Rules, and other laws and regulations in accordance with approved corrective action plan. DEP with comply with NPDES permit and identify new discharges for inclusion in the NPDES permit. DEP shall dewater the impoundments and remove or permanently close all pipes running through or under impoundments. If determined to be a CCR surface impoundment, DEP shall close the inactive ash area. Dewatering of impoundments shall begin within one year of receiving permits followed by beginning excavation within three years of beginning the dewatering and ending excavation within 12 years of beginning dewatering. Inactive Ash Area shall begin excavation shall begin by April 4, 2026 and be completed by April 4, 2028. Court requires DEP to submit six-month progress reports. Requires submittal of and implementation of approved Groundwater Corrective Action Plan. DEP must comply with groundwater monitoring requirements and restore groundwater quality.

Sections 28 – 42— Terms applicable to Cape Fear Steam Station which is located in Chatham County and is retired from production. Cape Fear has five CCR impoundments built in 1956, 1963, 1970, 1978, and 1985. One of these still receives storm water. Discharges from a single outfall are permitted under NPDES permit number NC0003433. Court orders excavation and removal of all CCR and CCP from the impoundments and the ash disposal area “to lined locations for disposal in a CCR landfill, industrial landfill, or MSW landfill or for use as structural fill or other beneficial use pursuant to applicable law, and thereafter stabilize and close the area where the Cape Fear Impoundments and inactive ash area are located pursuant to applicable law.” Excavation shall include all ash and additional soil necessary to protect groundwater. For structural fill or other beneficial use, Duke Energy Progress shall ensure that removed ash is not deposited on or below the land except in a lined facility. DEQ shall review and act on applications for such structural fill and beneficial use. DEP is required to complete assessment of and corrective action required by GS Section 130A-309.211, 2L Groundwater Rules, and other laws and regulations in accordance with approved corrective action plan. DEP with comply with NPDES permit and identify new discharges for inclusion in the NPDES permit. DEP shall dewater the impoundments and remove or permanently close all pipes running through or under impoundments. The 1956, 1963, and 1970 Cape Fear ash ponds shall begin excavation with five years of receiving the required permits and complete the excavation within 10 years of receiving the required permits. DEP shall begin dewatering the 1978 and 1985 ash ponds within one year of receiving the required permits, begin excavation within three years from start of dewatering, and complete the excavation within ten years of dewatering start. Court requires DEP to submit six-month progress reports. Requires submittal of and implementation of approved Groundwater Corrective Action Plan. DEP must comply with groundwater monitoring requirements and restore groundwater quality.

Sections 43 – 57 – Terms applicable to Weatherspoon which is located in Robeson County and is retired from electrical production. Weatherspoon has one CCR surface impoundment which has inactive ash area. The plant discharges are permitted under NPDES permit number NC0005363. Court orders excavation and removal of all CCR and CCP from the impoundments and the ash disposal area “to lined locations for disposal in a CCR landfill, industrial landfill, or MSW landfill or for use as structural fill or other beneficial use pursuant to applicable law, and thereafter stabilize and close the area where the Weatherspoon Impoundment is located pursuant to applicable law.” Excavation shall include all ash and additional soil necessary to protect groundwater. For structural fill or other beneficial use, Duke Energy

Progress shall ensure that removed ash is not deposited on or below the land except in a lined facility. DEQ shall review and act on applications for such structural fill and beneficial use. DEP is required to complete assessment of and corrective action required by GS Section 130A-309.211, 2L Groundwater Rules, and other laws and regulations in accordance with approved corrective action plan. DEP with comply with NPDES permit and identify new discharges for inclusion in the NPDES permit. DEP shall dewater the impoundment and remove or permanently close all pipes running through or under impoundments. The Weatherspoon impoundment shall begin excavation by April 4, 2026 and complete the excavation by April 4, 2028. Court requires DEP to submit six-month progress reports. Requires submittal and implementation of approved Groundwater Corrective Action Plan. DEP must comply with groundwater monitoring requirements and restore groundwater quality.

Sections 58 – 71 – Terms applicable to all three facilities – Order does not purport to address all requirements of CAMA, other applicable provisions of GS 130A, 143, or other applicable laws, statutes, and rules. Defendants are still required to comply with other existing or new statutes or rules or enforcement agreement between DEQ and EPA. Court maintains jurisdiction to enforce the order, modify the order, and resolve disputes. Entry of the order terminates all proceedings for these facilities and resolves all civil claims for injunctive relief. Should the Coal Ash Management Commission (now defunct – did the commission’s authority devolve to the Environmental Management Commission?) determine excavation and movement of ash subject to this order at HF Lee, Cape Fear, or Weatherspoon is inappropriate or subject to a different remediation plan and that determination is upheld on appeal, a condition of Force Majeure shall exist. The court will hold additional proceedings to resolve this condition.



UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA  
WESTERN DIVISION  
No. 5:15-CR-62-H  
No. 5:15-CR-67-H  
No. 5:15-CR-68-H

**FILED**  
MAY 14 2015  
JULIE RICHARDS JOHNSON, CLERK  
US DISTRICT COURT, EDNC  
DEP CLK

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA )  
 )  
v. ) JOINT FACTUAL STATEMENT  
 )  
DUKE ENERGY BUSINESS SERVICES LLC )  
DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS, LLC )  
DUKE ENERGY PROGRESS, INC. )

**I. INTRODUCTION**

Defendants Duke Energy Business Services LLC ("DUKE ENERGY BUSINESS SERVICES"), Duke Energy Carolinas, LLC ("DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS"), and Duke Energy Progress, Inc. ("DUKE ENERGY PROGRESS"), (collectively referred to as "Defendants") and the United States of America, by and through the United States Attorneys for the Eastern District of North Carolina, the Middle District of North Carolina and the Western District of North Carolina and the Environmental Crimes Section of the United States Department of Justice (collectively referred to herein as "the United States" or "the government"), hereby agree that this Joint Factual Statement is a true and accurate statement of the Defendants' criminal conduct and that it provides a sufficient basis for the Defendants' pleas of guilty to the following charging documents and the terms of the Plea Agreements:

United States v. Duke Energy Business Services, LLC, and Duke Energy Progress, Inc., No. 5:15-CR-62-H;

United States v. Duke Energy Business Services, LLC, Duke Energy Carolinas, LLC, and Duke Energy Progress, Inc., No. 5:15-CR-67-H; and

United States v. Duke Energy Business Services, LLC, Duke Energy Carolinas, LLC, and Duke Energy Progress, Inc., No. 5:15-CR-68-H.

The charges from the Middle District of North Carolina and the Western District of North Carolina have been transferred to the Eastern District of North Carolina for purposes of plea pursuant to Fed. R. Crim. P. 20. The Defendants' guilty pleas are to be entered pursuant to the Plea Agreements signed and dated this same day.

## **II. OVERVIEW AND BACKGROUND**

### Dan River Steam Station - Middle District of North Carolina

1. From at least January 1, 2012, DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS and DUKE ENERGY BUSINESS SERVICES failed to properly maintain and inspect the two stormwater pipes underneath the primary coal ash basin at the Dan River Steam Station in Eden, North Carolina. On February 2, 2014, one of those pipes failed, resulting in the discharge of approximately 27 million gallons of coal ash wastewater and between 30,000 and 39,000 tons of coal ash into the Dan River. The coal ash travelled more than 62 miles downriver to the Kerr Lake Reservoir on the border of

North Carolina and Virginia. Video camera inspections of the other pipe, conducted in the aftermath of the spill, revealed that the other pipe had also deteriorated, allowing coal ash wastewater to leak into the pipe, and that DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS and DUKE ENERGY BUSINESS SERVICES had not taken appropriate action to prevent unauthorized discharges from the pipe.

Cape Fear Steam Electric Plant -  
Middle District of North Carolina

2. DUKE ENERGY PROGRESS and DUKE ENERGY BUSINESS SERVICES also failed to maintain the riser structures in two of the coal ash basins at the Cape Fear Steam Electric Plant, resulting in the unauthorized discharges of leaking coal ash wastewater into the Cape Fear River.

Asheville, Riverbend, & Lee Steam Stations -  
Eastern and Western Districts of North Carolina

3. Additionally, DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS' and DUKE ENERGY PROGRESS's coal combustion facilities throughout North Carolina allowed unauthorized discharges of pollutants from coal ash basins via "seeps" into adjacent waters of the United States. Three of those facilities include the Asheville Steam Electric Generating Plant, the H.F. Lee Steam Electric Plant, and the Riverbend Steam Station. At those facilities, discharges from naturally occurring seeps were channeled by DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS and DUKE ENERGY BUSINESS SERVICES to flow through

engineered drains and ditches into waters of the United States without obtaining or maintaining the necessary permits.

4. The Defendants' conduct violated the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (commonly referred to as the "Clean Water Act," or "CWA"). 33 U.S.C. §§ 1251 et seq. More specifically, the criminal investigation, conducted out of the Eastern District of North Carolina, revealed the following:

DEFENDANTS AND CORPORATE STRUCTURE

5. Duke Energy Corporation is an energy company headquartered in Charlotte, North Carolina.

6. Duke Energy Corporation is a holding company whose direct and indirect subsidiaries operate in the United States and Latin America. Duke Energy Corporation's wholly-owned subsidiaries include: DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS; Progress Energy, Inc. ("Progress Energy"); DUKE ENERGY PROGRESS; and DUKE ENERGY BUSINESS SERVICES.

7. DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS, a North Carolina limited liability company, is a regulated public utility primarily engaged in the generation, transmission, distribution and sale of electricity in portions of North Carolina and South Carolina.

8. Progress Energy, a North Carolina corporation headquartered in Raleigh, North Carolina, is a holding company which holds, among other entities, DUKE ENERGY PROGRESS.

9. DUKE ENERGY PROGRESS, a North Carolina corporation, is a regulated public utility primarily engaged in the generation, transmission, distribution and sale of electricity in portions of North Carolina and South Carolina. Prior to the July 2, 2012, merger between Duke Energy Corporation and Progress Energy, Inc., DUKE ENERGY PROGRESS was known as Carolina Power & Light, Inc., d/b/a Progress Energy Carolinas.

10. "Progress Energy Carolinas" will refer to DUKE ENERGY PROGRESS before the merger.

11. DUKE ENERGY BUSINESS SERVICES provides shared services to all of Duke Energy Corporation's operating utilities nationwide, including: Legal Counsel; Central Engineering & Services; Environmental, Health & Safety; Ethics and Compliance; and Coal Combustion Products.

12. During the time period relevant to the charges, within the State of North Carolina, the Defendants and/or their predecessors owned and operated the following facilities with coal ash basins:

FACILITY	OWNER/ OPERATOR	NUMBER OF COAL ASH BASINS	ADJACENT WATERS OF THE UNITED STATES	FEDERAL JUDICIAL DISTRICT
Allen Steam Station (Gaston County)	Duke Energy Carolinas	2	Lake Wylie & Catawba River	WDNC
Asheville Steam Electric Generating Plant (Buncombe County)	Duke Energy Progress	2	French Broad River	WDNC



Belews Creek Steam Station (Stokes County)	Duke Energy Carolinas	1	Belews Lake & Dan River	MDNC
Buck Steam Station (Rowan County)	Duke Energy Carolinas	3	Yadkin River & High Rock Lake	MDNC
Cape Fear Steam Electric Plant (Chatham County)	Duke Energy Progress	5	Cape Fear River	MDNC
Cliffside Steam Station (Rutherford & Cleveland Counties)	Duke Energy Carolinas	3	Broad River	WDNC
Dan River Steam Station (Rockingham County)	Duke Energy Carolinas	2	Dan River	MDNC
H.F. Lee Steam Electric Plant (Wayne County)	Duke Energy Progress	5	Neuse River	EDNC
L.V. Sutton Electric Plant (New Hanover County)	Duke Energy Progress	2	Cape Fear River & Sutton Lake <sup>1</sup>	EDNC
Marshall Steam Station (Catawba County)	Duke Energy Carolinas	1	Lake Norman	WDNC
Mayo Steam Electric Plant (Person County)	Duke Energy Progress	1	Mayo Lake	MDNC
Riverbend Steam Station (Gaston County)	Duke Energy Carolinas	2	Catawba River	WDNC
Roxboro Steam Electric Plant (Person County)	Duke Energy Progress	2	Hyco River	MDNC
Weatherspoon Steam Electric Plant (Robeson County)	Duke Energy Progress	1	Lumber River	EDNC

<sup>1</sup> While the parties agree that Sutton Lake receives wastewater from the L.V. Sutton Electric Plant, the status of Sutton Lake as a "water of the State" or "water of the United States" is part of ongoing federal civil litigation. See Cape Fear River Watch, Inc. v. Duke Energy Progress, Inc., 25 F.Supp.3d 798, 808-809 (2014). The Defendants do not concede that Sutton Lake is a jurisdictional water in this Joint Factual Statement.

COAL COMBUSTION PLANTS AND COAL ASH BASINS

13. Power plants that generate electricity through the combustion of coal create a number of waste byproducts. Among those waste byproducts are "coal combustion residuals" or "CCRs." CCRs include fly ash, bottom ash, coal slag, and flue gas desulfurized gypsum. Fly ash and bottom ash are both commonly referred to as "coal ash." Coal ash contains various heavy metals and potentially hazardous constituents, including arsenic, barium, cadmium, chromium, lead, manganese, mercury, nitrates, sulfates, selenium, and thallium. Coal ash has not been defined, itself, as a "hazardous substance" or "hazardous waste" under federal law, although some constituents of coal ash may be hazardous in sufficient quantities or concentrations.

14. Coal ash basins (also known as "coal ash ponds," "coal ash impoundments," or "ash dikes") may be part of the waste treatment system at coal-fired power plants. Historically, the Defendants' coal ash basins were unlined earthen impoundments and typically operated as follows: Coal ash was mixed with water to form slurry. The coal ash slurry was carried through sluice pipe lines to the coal ash basin. Settling occurred in the coal ash basin, in which particulate matter and free chemical components separated from the slurry and settled at the bottom of the basin. Less contaminated water remained at the surface of the basin, from which it could eventually be



discharged if authorized under relevant law and permits. In some instances, such as the Dan River Steam Station, water at the surface of the primary basin, flowed into a secondary basin, where further settling and treatment occurred before its discharge into a water of the United States.

15. Coal ash basins generally continued to store settled ash and particulate material for years or decades. From time to time, the Defendants dredged settled coal ash from the basins, storing the ash in dry stacks on plant property.

16. A total of approximately 108 million tons of coal ash are currently held in coal ash basins owned and operated by the Defendants in North Carolina. Duke Energy Corporation subsidiaries also operate facilities with coal ash basins in South Carolina (approximately 5.99 million tons of coal ash), Kentucky (approximately 1.5 million tons of coal ash), Indiana (approximately 35.6 million tons of coal ash), and Ohio (approximately 5.9 million tons of coal ash).

17. Each of the Defendants' facilities in North Carolina with coal ash basins sought and received permits to discharge treated coal ash wastewater through specified permitted outfalls into waters of the United States, including those listed in paragraph 12.

### III. LEGAL AND REGULATORY BACKGROUND

#### CLEAN WATER ACT

18. The Clean Water Act is a federal law enacted to "restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the Nation's waters." 33 U.S.C. § 1251(a).

19. The Act prohibits the discharge of any pollutant into waters of the United States except in compliance with a permit issued pursuant to the CWA under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System ("NPDES") by the United States Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA") or by a state with an approved permit program. 33 U.S.C. §§ 1311(a) and 1342.

20. The Act defines "discharge of a pollutant" as "the addition of any pollutant to navigable waters from any point source." 33 U.S.C. § 1362(12). The term "pollutant" includes a wide range of materials, including solid waste and industrial waste. 33 U.S.C. § 1362(6). Coal ash and coal ash wastewater are pollutants.

21. A "point source" is a "confined and discrete conveyance, including . . . any pipe . . . from which pollutants are or may be discharged." 33 U.S.C. § 1362(14). Pipes and channelized ditches conveying stormwater or wastewater to surface waters are point sources.

22. "Navigable waters" are defined in the Act as "waters of the United States." 33 U.S.C. § 1362(7). "Waters of the United States" include rivers and streams "which would affect or could affect interstate or foreign commerce including any such waters . . . [w]hich are or could be used by interstate or foreign travelers for recreational or other purposes . . . [and the] [t]ributaries of [such] waters." 40 C.F.R. § 122.2. The following rivers are "waters of the United States": (1) Broad River; (2) French Broad River; (3) Cape Fear River; (4) Catawba River; (5) Dan River; (6) Yadkin-Pee Dee River; (7) Neuse River; (8) Lumber River; (9) Roanoke River; (10) Hyco River; (11) all tributaries of those rivers, including the South Fork of the Catawba River and Crutchfield Branch; and (12) all lakes and reservoirs exchanging water with those rivers, including, but not limited to, Belews Lake, Lake Norman, Mayo Lake, High Rock Lake, Sutton Lake,<sup>2</sup> and Kerr Reservoir.

23. Permits regulating discharges of pollutants (other than dredge and fill material) to waters of the United States are issued under the NPDES permit program. See 33 U.S.C. § 1342. Under the NPDES permit program, persons or entities who wish to discharge one or more pollutants must apply for an permit from the proper state or federal agency. See 40 C.F.R. § 122.21. A "permit" is "an authorization, license, or equivalent

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<sup>2</sup> See note 1, *supra*.

control document issued by EPA or an 'approved State' to implement the requirements of [the CWA]." "Permit" does not include a "draft permit" or a "proposed permit" which has not yet been the subject of final agency action. 40 C.F.R. § 122.2 (emphasis added). Thus, an application for a permit does not provide the applicant with authority or permission to discharge under the Act.

24. States can seek approval from EPA to administer and enforce the CWA NPDES permit program. 33 U.S.C. § 1342(b). EPA's approval of a state program does not affect the United States' ability to enforce the Act's provisions. 33 U.S.C. § 1342(i).

25. On October 19, 1975, EPA approved the State of North Carolina's application to administer the NPDES Program. 40 Fed. Reg. 51493-05 (Nov. 5, 1975).

26. NPDES permits typically contain, among other things, effluent limitations; water quality standards; monitoring and reporting requirements; standard conditions applicable to all permits; and special conditions where appropriate. See 33 U.S.C. § 1342; 40 C.F.R. §§ 122.41-122.50.

27. All of DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS' and DUKE ENERGY PROGRESS's facilities with coal ash basins in North Carolina are required to comply with the following Standard Conditions,

incorporated into their NPDES permit. See also 40 C.F.R. § 122.41.

- a. The Permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge or sludge use or disposal in violation of this permit with a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment. Standard Conditions, Section B(2) ("General Conditions").
- b. The Permittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the Permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit. Standard Conditions, Section C(2) ("Operation and Maintenance of Pollution Controls").

#### IV. FACTUAL BASIS FOR PLEA AND RELEVANT CONDUCT

##### DAN RIVER STEAM STATION

28. DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS owns and operates the Dan River Steam Station ("DAN RIVER"), located on the Dan River in the Roanoke River Basin near Eden, North Carolina. DAN RIVER began operating in 1949 as a coal combustion plant. The coal combustion unit at DAN RIVER was retired in 2012. DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS now operates a combined cycle natural gas facility to generate steam and electricity at DAN RIVER.

29. In 1956, the first coal ash basin at DAN RIVER was constructed to store existing and future coal ash. This basin is commonly referred to as the "Primary Ash Basin."

30. Two stormwater pipes run under the Primary Ash Basin: a 48-inch stormwater pipe and a 36-inch stormwater pipe. Both

were designed to carry stormwater from the site to the Dan River.

31. The 48-inch stormwater pipe predates the Primary Ash Basin. As installed in 1954, the 48-inch stormwater pipe was composed of galvanized corrugated metal pipe ("CMP").

32. From 1968 to 1969, the Primary Ash Basin was expanded over the original outfall of the 48-inch stormwater pipe. When the Primary Ash Basin was expanded, the 48-inch stormwater pipe was extended using reinforced concrete. After the expansion, the 48-inch stormwater pipe was a total of 1130 feet in length, of which approximately 786 feet was corrugated metal pipe and approximately 344 feet was reinforced concrete pipe ("RCP").

33. The 36-inch stormwater pipe is composed of reinforced concrete pipe that is approximately 600 feet in length.

34. Between 1976 and 1977, the expanded Primary Ash Basin was divided to form a second basin, commonly referred to as the "Secondary Ash Basin."

35. The Primary Ash Basin has a surface area of approximately 27 acres and a total storage capacity of approximately 477 acre-feet (or 155,431,132 gallons). The Secondary Ash Basin has a surface area of approximately 12 acres and a total storage capacity of approximately 187 acre-feet (or 60,934,277 gallons). In 2013, the basins contained a total of



approximately 1,150,000 cubic yards (or 232,270,130 gallons) of coal ash.

36. In a 2009 EPA Dam Safety Assessment, it was noted that the Primary and Secondary coal ash basins were:

Classified as a significant hazard potential structure due to the environmental damage that would be caused by misoperation or failure of the structure.

DAN RIVER STEAM STATION NPDES PERMIT

37. On January 31, 2013, the State of North Carolina, through its Department of Environment and Natural Resources ("DENR") - Division of Water Resources ("DWR"), issued a new NPDES permit to DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS. Effective March 2013, NPDES Permit NC0003468 ("the Dan River Permit"), and authorized the discharge of wastewater from specified outfalls at DAN RIVER.

38. The Dan River Permit required, among other things, that the facility meet the dam design and dam safety requirements set forth in North Carolina regulations at 15A NCAC 2K.

39. Pursuant to 15A NCAC 2K.0301, dams such as the Primary Ash Basin at DAN RIVER are subject to annual safety inspections by state authorities.



40. In 2006, DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS, with the assistance of DUKE ENERGY BUSINESS SERVICES, applied for a NPDES stormwater permit for the 48-inch and the 36-inch pipes. As of February 2, 2014, DENR had not issued DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS an individual or general NPDES stormwater permit for either the 48-inch or 36-inch pipe.

41. A NPDES stormwater permit is different than the NPDES permit issued for the discharge of wastewater from a treatment system. Stormwater permits generally do not allow the discharge of wastewater or particulates from coal ash basins or other industrial processes.

42. Neither the 48-inch nor the 36-inch stormwater pipe was a permitted outfall under the Dan River permit for wastewater. Neither DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS nor any predecessor received authorization pursuant to the CWA and NPDES program to discharge wastewater from the coal ash basins or coal ash stored in those basins from either the 48-inch or 36-inch stormwater pipe under the Primary Coal Ash Basin at DAN RIVER.

1979 DOCUMENTED PROBLEMS WITH STORMWATER PIPES

43. In 1979, DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS (at that time called Duke Power Company) inspected the 48-inch stormwater pipe through its Design Engineering and Station Support group. Although no major leaks were identified, engineers noted water

leaking into the pipe. Repairs to the 48-inch stormwater pipe were undertaken in response to this inspection.

44. Also in 1979, the Design Engineering and Station Support group inspected the 36-inch stormwater pipe. Twenty-two joints in the 36-inch pipe were noted for major leaks. DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS/Duke Power Company employees recommended that the company repair the leaks or reroute the drain lines, noting that the discharges could be violations of EPA regulations. Repairs to the 36-inch stormwater pipe were undertaken in response to this inspection.

INSPECTIONS OF DAN RIVER COAL ASH BASINS AND DUKE ENERGY'S  
RESPONSE TO RECOMMENDATIONS

45. Pursuant to the requirements of North Carolina's dam safety laws, from 1981 through 2007, DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS/Duke Power Company hired consultants to perform inspections of the coal ash basins at DAN RIVER every five years. The consultants generated reports containing their observations and recommendations that were provided to and reviewed by DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS/Duke Power Company. In the same time period and pursuant to the same laws, DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS/Duke Power Company performed its own annual inspections of the coal ash basins. DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS/Duke Power Company also performed less-detailed monthly inspections of the coal ash basins.

46. In 1981, Engineering Firm #1 conducted the first of five independent inspections of DAN RIVER's ash basins. The report clearly identified the 48-inch pipe as part CMP/part RCP and the 36-inch pipe as RCP. (See Appendix, Diagram 1).

47. The 1981 report made the following recommendation, among others:

The culverts which pass beneath the primary basin may become potential sources of problems, particularly as they age. As noted previously, there seemed to be more water leaving the 52/36-inch culvert than entering it. It is recommended that within the next several months the flow rate at each of the culverts be established, then checked at 6-month intervals thereafter. If there is a significantly greater flow of water leaving the pipes than entering them, the pipes should be inspected for leakage, as was done in 1979, and any needed repairs implemented.

48. The original schematic drawings in the 1981 report were maintained on site at DAN RIVER.

49. A 1984 Annual Inspection report prepared by DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS/Duke Power Company recommended that "[f]low in the culverts beneath the primary basin should continue to be monitored at six month intervals" and that "[t]he corrugated metal pipe at the west end of the basin should be monitored in future inspections for further damage from seepage flow."

50. A 1985 Annual Inspection report prepared by DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS/Duke Power Company clearly identified the 48-inch stormwater pipe as CMP. At least one of the engineers who participated in the 1985 annual inspection continues to work for

DUKE ENERGY BUSINESS SERVICES, although currently in a different capacity, and, in fact, conducted two inspections of the Primary and Secondary Ash Basins in 2008.

51. In 1986, Engineering Firm #1 conducted the "Second Five-Year Independent Consultant Inspection of the Ash Dikes" at DAN RIVER. The report clearly identified the 48-inch pipe as part CMP/part RCP and the 36-inch pipe as RCP. Employees of DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS/Duke Power Company accompanied the consultant during field inspections.

52. The 1986 report repeated the recommendation noted in 1981:

The monitoring program appears adequate, except it would be desirable to quantitatively (rather than qualitatively) monitor the inflow and outflow at the 52/36-inch diameter culvert, as recommended in the 1981 inspection report, to check for joint leakage. It would also be desirable to do quantitative monitoring of inflow and outflow of the 48-inch diameter culvert that also passes beneath the ash basin; part of this culvert is constructed of corrugated metal pipe which would be expected to have less longevity of satisfactory service than the reinforced concrete pipes.

. . . .

It is recommended that quantitative monitoring of inflow and outflow be done at the culverts which pass under the ash basin to check for potential leakage. It is recommended that this monitoring be done at 6-month intervals. If there is a significant difference between inflow and outflow, or whenever there is some cause to suspect leakage, the inside of the culverts should be inspected for leakage.

53. In the 1986 Annual Inspection report, engineers for DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS/Duke Power Company asked the DAN RIVER personnel to perform the following tasks:

Quantitatively monitor the inflow and outflow at the two culverts that pass under the ash basin. Instructions are provided on the attached form and tables. Monitoring should begin within thirty days after the installation of V-notched weirs at the inlets and continue at six-month intervals. Random tests at various depths of flow should be made using a bucket and stop watch to verify flow rates given in the attached tables before beginning the monitoring schedule. Results of these tests should be transmitted to Design Engineering.

54. DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS did not install V-notched weirs at the inlets. Flow monitoring, while apparently performed between 1991 and 1998, was not reported on the requested forms.

55. In 1991, Engineering Firm #2 performed the Third Five-Year Independent Consultant Inspection of the ash basins at DAN RIVER. The report noted that the two stormwater pipes passed under the Primary Ash Basin, but incorrectly identified the entire length of the 48-inch pipe as RCP. During the review process and prior to submission to the North Carolina Utilities Commission, engineers for DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS/Duke Power Company did not correct the error. This erroneous description of the 48-inch stormwater pipe was repeated in the 1998, 2001 and 2007 Five-Year Independent Consultant Inspection reports produced by Engineering Firms #1 and #3 and not corrected by DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS/Duke Power Company.

56. The 1991 report repeated the prior monitoring recommendations:

As was previously recommended, the inflow and outflow of the drainage pipes extending under the ash basins should be monitored for the quantity flowing in versus that flowing out and the turbidity of the discharge. If a disparity becomes evident or if there is evidence of turbidity, the pipes should be checked for leaks.

57. The 1998 Fourth Independent Consultant Inspection report prepared by Engineering Firm #1 made the following recommendation for monitoring of the stormwater pipes:

The outflow of the drainage pipes extending under the primary ash basins to the river should be monitored for turbidity of the discharge, which would be indicative of soil entrance into the pipes through leaks under the basin. The appearance of turbidity would make it advisable to perform a TV camera inspection of the pipe to help determine if the leak or leaks are a threat.

58. The recommendation in the 1998 report was repeated in identical language in the 2001 and 2007 Five-Year Inspection reports prepared by Engineering Firm #1 and #3, respectively.

59. In the 2007 Sixth Five-Year Independent Consultant Inspection report, Engineering Firm #3 noted that DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS engineers had not performed annual inspections since 2001, and also had not performed monthly inspections in 2003. The firm expressed concern over the qualifications of the DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS employees assigned to perform monitoring. Engineering Firm #3 recommended "that Duke reinstitute more



clearly defined engineering responsibility for the receiving and plotting of data from the dikes at the individual stations."

60. After 2008, DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS installed a metal platform over rip rap (large rocks) along the outer wall of the coal ash basin to better enable employees to access the river bank near the outfalls of the 48-inch and 36-inch stormwater pipes. However, DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS employees were still unable to view the 36-inch stormwater pipe outfall.

61. A 2009 EPA Dam Safety Assessment, prepared for EPA by an engineering contractor, restated the recommendations of the Sixth Five-Year Independent Consultant Inspection report and recommended that DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS complete the implementation of those recommendations as described in the Sixth Five-Year Independent Consultant Inspection Report. Based on information received from DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS, the EPA Dam Safety Assessment reported that "[v]isual monitoring of the outflow from the drainage pipes that go under the Primary Basin is performed on a monthly basis." EPA's contractor observed that during its field inspection in May 2009, the outflow from the 48-inch and 36-inch pipes was clear.

62. The last monthly inspection of the stormwater pipes occurred on January 31, 2014. The form created by DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS for recording observations during the monthly inspections did not provide any specific space for reporting

observations of the stormwater pipes and the DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS employee who performed the inspection did not independently record any observations of the pipes on the form for the January 31, 2014, inspection. According to the DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS employee who performed the January 31, 2014, she did not observe turbidity in the water flowing from the 48-inch stormwater pipe. She could not see the discharge from the 36-inch stormwater pipe due to the location of the outfall in relation to her observation point on the scaffolding.

63. Between 1999 and 2008, and again from January 2013 through January 31, 2014, DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS employees did not perform any visual inspections of the 36-inch stormwater pipe.

64. Between 1999 and 2008, during the months from May to September, DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS employees were generally not able to conduct visual inspections of the flow from the 48-inch pipe because it was too difficult to access the end of the pipe from land as the result of vegetative growth and the presence of snakes.

65. Each of the DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS employees responsible for monitoring the flow from the stormwater pipes from 1991 to December 2012 was aware that the 48-inch stormwater pipe was composed of corrugated metal.

ADDITIONAL DUKE ENERGY DOCUMENTATION THAT  
THE 48-INCH STORMWATER PIPE WAS CMP

66. On or about January 22, 2014, Engineering Firm #4 finished a draft document titled "Design Report - DRAFT Ash Basin Closure - Conceptual Design for Dan River Steam Station." Appendix 4 of the Report identifies the 48-inch stormwater pipe as "CMP," although that information was not separately stated in the body of the report. In preparing the report, Engineering Firm #4 engineers relied on documentation provided by DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS and DUKE ENERGY BUSINESS SERVICES, including a 2008 schematic of the Primary Ash Basin that correctly identified the 48-inch stormwater pipe as CMP. Engineers with DUKE ENERGY BUSINESS SERVICES' Central Engineering office worked with Engineering Firm #4 in the preparation of the conceptual design and reviewed the draft documents but did not notice the labeling of the 48-inch stormwater pipe in Appendix 4.

67. A 2009 schematic entitled "Rough Grading - Overall Grading Plan for Dan River Combined Cycle" provided to DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS by one of its contractors also identified the 48-inch stormwater pipe as CMP.

68. As of the date of the Dan River spill, record-keeping and information-sharing practices at DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS and DUKE ENERGY BUSINESS SERVICES did not ensure that information such as the actual composition of the 48-inch pipe was

communicated from employees with knowledge to engineers and employees making budget decisions. Additionally, engineers in DUKE ENERGY BUSINESS SERVICES, with responsibility for DAN RIVER, had not sufficiently reviewed the records available to them and, therefore, continued to operate under the erroneous belief that the 48-inch pipe was made entirely of RCP.

RECOMMENDATION FOR CAMERA INSPECTIONS  
BY DUKE ENERGY PROGRAM ENGINEERING

69. From at least 2011 through February 2014, DUKE ENERGY BUSINESS SERVICES had a group of engineers assigned to support fossil impoundment and dam inspections. The group was known as "Program Engineering."

70. In May 2011, a Senior Program Engineer and a Program Engineer with responsibilities covering DAN RIVER, recommended that the budget for DAN RIVER include camera inspections of the pipes within the Primary and Secondary Ash Basins. The estimated total cost for the camera inspection of four pipes, including the 48-inch stormwater pipe, within the Primary and Secondary Coal Ash Basins was \$20,000.

71. DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS did not provide funding for the camera inspection.

72. Upon learning that the camera inspection was not funded, the DAN RIVER Station Manager called the Vice-President

of Transitional Plants and Merger Integration, who was in charge of approving the budget at DAN RIVER and other facilities. The Station Manager told the Vice-President that DAN RIVER needed the camera inspections, that the station did not know the conditions of the pipes, and that if one of the pipes failed, there would be environmental harm. The request was still denied.

73. In May 2012, the Senior Program Engineer and the Program Engineer again recommended that the budget for DAN RIVER include camera inspections of the 48-inch and 36-inch stormwater pipes underneath the Primary Ash Basin, along with two additional pipes within the Primary and Secondary Ash Basins. The estimated total costs for the camera inspection was \$20,000. The reason noted on the budget request form was "internal recommendation due to age of piping system."

74. By e-mail dated May 30, 2012, the Senior Program Engineer indicated his intention to eliminate the camera survey budget line item for stormwater pipes at DAN RIVER in light of the anticipated closure of the basins.

75. In response to the Senior Program Engineer's May 30, 2012, email, the DAN RIVER Equipment Owner, employed by DUKE ENERGY BUSINESS SERVICES and responsible for monitoring the Primary Ash Basin wrote, in part:

I would think with the basin closing you would want to do the camera survey. I don't think the drains have ever been checked and since they go under the basin I would like to ensure that we are eliminating any risk before closing the basins.

76. In response to the Senior Program Engineer's May 30, 2012, email, another DUKE ENERGY BUSINESS SERVICES employee advised:

I don't know if this changes your opinion, but [it] isn't likely that the ash basin will close in 2013. We have to submit a plan to the state at least one year prior to closure and we haven't even begun to prepare that.

77. On a date unknown but sometime between May 2012 and July 2012, at an in-person meeting, a DUKE ENERGY BUSINESS SERVICES Program Engineer asked the Vice-President of Transitional Plants and Merger Integration whether camera inspections of the stormwater pipes would be funded. The Vice-President said no.

78. In June 2012, preliminary engineering plans for closing the DAN RIVER coal ash basins called for the removal of both the 48-inch and 36-inch pipes. However, between 2012 and 2014, there was no set date for closing and no formal closure plan had been submitted to DENR. In December 2012, the DAN RIVER ash basin closure was not projected to be completed until 2016.

79. DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS did not provide funding for the camera inspections of the stormwater pipes and no camera



inspections were performed prior to February 2, 2014. If a camera inspection had been performed as requested, the interior corrosion of the elbow joint in the 48-inch pipe would likely have been visible.

80. From at least January 1, 2012, through February 2, 2014, DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS and DUKE ENERGY BUSINESS SERVICES failed to take reasonable steps to minimize or prevent discharge of coal ash to the Dan River that would adversely affect the environment and failed to properly operate and maintain the DAN RIVER coal ash basins and the related stormwater pipes located beneath the Primary Coal Ash Basin, thus, negligently violating the DAN RIVER NPDES permit.

FEBRUARY 2014 DISCHARGES INTO THE DAN RIVER

81. On February 2, 2014, a five-foot long elbow joint within the sixty-year-old corrugated metal section of the 48-inch pipe under the Primary Ash Basin at DAN RIVER failed, resulting in the release of coal ash wastewater and coal ash into the Dan River.

82. Later inspection of the elbow joint, after its retrieval from the Dan River, revealed extensive corrosion of the metal of the elbow joint initiating at the bottom center of the elbow. The parties disagree about some of the factors that contributed to the extensive corrosion. Nevertheless, the age of the pipe was at or beyond the reasonably expected serviceable

life for CMP under similar conditions. Ultimately, the combination of the corrosion and the weight of the coal ash basin over the elbow joint caused it to buckle, fail, and be pushed through the end of the 48-inch stormwater pipe into the Dan River.

83. Between approximately 1:30 p.m. and approximately 2:00 p.m. on February 2, 2014, a security guard at DAN RIVER noticed that the level of the wastewater in the Primary Ash Basin had dropped significantly.

84. The security guard immediately notified DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS employees in the control room for the adjacent natural gas-powered combined cycle plant. The DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS Shift Supervisor on duty went to the Primary Ash Basin and observed a large sinkhole. The Shift Supervisor saw only residual water and mud left in the basin. The Shift Supervisor alerted other DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS and DUKE ENERGY BUSINESS SERVICES employees in order to begin response efforts.

85. After the initial discovery of the sinkhole in the Primary Ash Basin on February 2, 2014, an employee who responded to the site circulated photographs of the Primary Ash Basin to other DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS and DUKE ENERGY BUSINESS SERVICES employees via e-mail at approximately 3:49 p.m.

86. Photographs attached to the 3:49 p.m. e-mail reflected the status of the basin. **(See Appendix, Photographs 1 - 4).**

87. From on or about February 2, 2014, through February 8, 2014, the unpermitted discharge of approximately 27 million gallons of coal ash wastewater and between 30,000 and 39,000 tons of coal ash into the Dan River occurred through the 48-inch pipe from the Primary Coal Ash Basin.

88. According to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, coal ash from the release traveled more than 62 miles down the Dan River, from the Middle District of North Carolina, through the Western District of Virginia, and into the John H. Kerr Reservoir in the Eastern District of North Carolina and Eastern District of Virginia.

89. On or about February 8, 2014, DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS sealed the outfall of the 48-inch pipe, halting the discharge of coal ash wastewater and coal ash into the Dan River.

DISCHARGES FROM THE 36-INCH STORMWATER PIPE

90. On February 6, 2014, an interior video inspection of the 36-inch stormwater pipe revealed: (1) infiltration of wastewater occurring through a number of joints; (2) water jets from pressurized infiltration at three joints; (3) separation in one joint near the outfall point; (4) cracks running lengthwise through several pipe segments; and (5) sections of ponding water indicating irregular vertical alignment.

91. Analysis of water samples from the 36-inch pipe revealed that the line was releasing wastewater that contained

elevated levels of arsenic. On February 14, 2014, the arsenic concentration in the effluent at the outfall of the 36-inch pipe was 140 ug/L. On February 17, 2014, the arsenic concentration in the effluent at the same point was 180 ug/L. The North Carolina water quality standard for the protection of human health for arsenic is 10 ug/L and the water quality standard for the protection of freshwater aquatic life is 50 ug/L.

92. Discharge of contaminated wastewater continued from the 36-inch pipe between February 6, 2014, and February 21, 2014. The nature of the wastewater infiltration into the 36-inch stormwater pipe and DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS employees' visual and auditory confirmation of flow from the 36-inch pipe indicates that discharge from the 36-inch pipe began a significant period of time before February 6, 2014. The discharge began at least as early as January 1, 2012, continued until February 21, 2014, and was not authorized by a NPDES permit.

93. On February 21, 2014, DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS sealed the 36-inch stormwater pipe.

RESPONSE COSTS FOR DAN RIVER RELEASE

94. Thus far, DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS and federal, state, and local governments have spent over \$19 million responding to the spill.

95. Drinking water intakes in the Dan River watershed, including those for the Cities of Danville, Virginia Beach, and Chesapeake and for the Halifax County Service Authority in Virginia were temporarily closed and were required to undertake additional monitoring for contamination. Monitoring results indicated that the water treatment plants along the Dan River were able to adequately treat and remove the coal ash and related contaminants from the spill.

96. The North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services issued an advisory against consuming fish from or recreational contact with the Dan River from the point of the spill to the North Carolina - Virginia border from February 12, 2014, to July 22, 2014.

97. DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS has reimbursed many entities for their expenditures in the aftermath of the spill. Nonetheless, at least two localities and one federal agency have not yet been fully reimbursed. Those entities and their expenditures are: (1) Virginia Beach, \$63,309.45; (2) Chesapeake, Virginia, \$125,069.75; and (3) the United States Army Corps of Engineers, \$31,491.11.

CAPE FEAR STEAM ELECTRIC PLANT

98. DUKE ENERGY PROGRESS (formerly "Progress Energy Carolinas") owns the Cape Fear Steam Electric Plant ("CAPE

FEAR"), located adjacent to the Cape Fear River, just south of the confluence of the Haw and Deep Rivers and approximately two miles southeast of Moncure, North Carolina.

99. CAPE FEAR has a total of five coal ash basins. Three of the basins, constructed in 1956, 1963, and 1970 have been inactive for many years. Two of the basins, constructed in 1978 and 1985 continued to receive coal ash slurry and other forms of wastewater through at least November 2011.

100. The 1978 ash basin had a storage capacity of 880 acre-feet (approximately 286,749,258 gallons), a surface area of 43 acres, and a maximum structural height of 27 feet. The 1978 ash basin included a "riser," also known as a "stand pipe," used under normal operation to allow the passive and permitted discharge of wastewater treated by settlement from the basin. The riser was constructed of vertically stacked 18-inch diameter concrete pipe sections.

101. The 1985 ash basin had a storage capacity of 1764 acre-feet (approximately 574,801,921 gallons), a surface area of 65 acres, and a maximum structural height of 28 feet. The 1985 ash basin included a riser constructed of vertically stacked 48-inch diameter concrete pipe sections.

102. In a 2009 EPA Dam Safety Assessment, both the 1978 and 1985 coal ash basins at CAPE FEAR were classified as having "significant hazard potential," as previously defined.



103. By December 2011, DUKE ENERGY PROGRESS/Progress Energy Carolinas ceased electric power generation at CAPE FEAR. As a result of the cessation of operation, coal ash slurry was no longer received by the 1978 or 1985 coal ash basin, although each basin continued to receive rainwater or stormwater.

INSPECTIONS OF CAPE FEAR ASH BASINS, MONITORING RECOMMENDATIONS,  
AND DETECTION OF LEAKING RISERS

104. DUKE ENERGY PROGRESS/Progress Energy Carolinas engaged outside firms to perform annual and five-year inspections of the coal ash basins at CAPE FEAR, as required by state law.

105. On or about May 1, 2008, Engineering Firm #3, hired by DUKE ENERGY PROGRESS/Progress Energy Carolinas, conducted an annual inspection of the CAPE FEAR coal ash basins and generated a report of its observations, conclusions, and recommendations. The report was submitted to DUKE ENERGY PROGRESS/Progress Energy Carolinas and reviewed by the plant manager and environmental coordinator for CAPE FEAR.

106. The 2008 annual inspection report described the condition of the risers in the 1978 and 1985 coal ash basins as "marginal" and estimated that the risers were "likely to develop problems" in two to five years from the date of the report. The report further recommended that DUKE ENERGY PROGRESS/Progress Energy Carolinas perform its own inspections of the risers in

the 1978 and 1985 ash basins by boat, in order to better assess the condition of the risers.

107. The recommendation to inspect the risers using a boat was repeated in annual reports produced by engineering firms and submitted to DUKE ENERGY PROGRESS/Progress Energy Carolinas in 2009 and 2010, and to DUKE ENERGY PROGRESS in 2012 and 2013.

108. At no time from May 1, 2008, until March 2014 did DUKE ENERGY PROGRESS/Progress Energy Carolinas perform inspections of the risers in the 1978 or 1985 ash basins by boat.

109. At some time during the summer of 2011, but on a date unknown, the DUKE ENERGY PROGRESS/Progress Energy Carolinas Environmental Coordinator and the NPDES Subject Matter Expert responsible for CAPE FEAR visited the site. During their visit, they became aware that the risers in the 1978 and 1985 coal ash basins were leaking. During the fall of 2011, but on a date unknown, they informed DUKE ENERGY PROGRESS/Progress Energy Carolinas management that repairs were needed on the risers. No additional inspection or monitoring of the risers was undertaken by DUKE ENERGY PROGRESS/Progress Energy Carolinas as a result of their observations prior to March 2014.

110. The 2012 Five-Year Independent Consultant Report, produced on January 26, 2012, by Engineering Firm #4, noted that the skimmer located at the top of the riser in the 1978 ash basin was corroded and tilted. The skimmer was designed to

prevent debris from being discharged from the basin or clogging the riser.

111. Photographs included with the 2012 Five-Year Independent Consultant Report show the skimmer on the riser in the 1978 coal ash basin sitting askew. (See Appendix, Photographs 5 & 6).

112. Photographs included with the 2012 Five-Year Independent Consultant Report show the skimmer on the riser in the 1985 coal ash basin. (See Appendix, Photograph 7).

113. Annual inspection reports for 2012 and 2013 also reported that the riser in the 1978 ash basin was damaged, deteriorated, and tilted. The annual reports recommended that DUKE ENERGY PROGRESS/Progress Energy Carolinas replace or repair the skimmer on the riser in the 1978 ash basin.

114. At no time from January 26, 2012, through March 2014 did DUKE ENERGY PROGRESS/Progress Energy Carolinas repair or replace the skimmer on the riser in the 1978 coal ash basin.

115. The annual inspection report produced on or about June 24, 2013, by Engineering Firm #4 and submitted to DUKE ENERGY PROGRESS noted that a "trickle of flow" was observed at the outfalls leading from the risers in the 1978 and 1985 ash basins which the report concluded indicated possible leakage.

DEWATERING OF THE ASH BASINS AND REPAIR OF RISERS

116. During the summer of 2013, on a date unknown, an employee of DUKE ENERGY BUSINESS SERVICES contacted a contractor specializing in diving and underwater pipe repair and mentioned the possible need for riser repair at CAPE FEAR. The contractor was not engaged at that time and no schedule for the potential work was discussed.

117. Also during the summer of 2013, DUKE ENERGY PROGRESS and DUKE ENERGY BUSINESS SERVICES were engaged in planning for the closure of the coal ash basins at CAPE FEAR. On or about July 11, 2013, consulting engineers assisting DUKE ENERGY PROGRESS and DUKE ENERGY BUSINESS SERVICES in planning for ash basin closure produced and provided to DUKE ENERGY PROGRESS and DUKE ENERGY BUSINESS SERVICES a "site investigation plan" that included plans for locating, inspecting, and determining the composition of risers and discharge pipes for each ash basin.

118. As part of the ongoing planning for ash basin closure, DUKE ENERGY PROGRESS and DUKE ENERGY BUSINESS SERVICES sought to eliminate the need for NPDES permits for CAPE FEAR, in keeping with its "Ash Basin Closure Strategy." This strategy would reduce continuing operation and maintenance costs at the plant while ash basin closure was pending. DUKE ENERGY PROGRESS and DUKE ENERGY BUSINESS SERVICES knew that in order to eliminate

the NPDES permits, the coal ash basins would have to be in a "no flow" state. To reach that state, DUKE ENERGY PROGRESS needed to eliminate the riser leaks at the 1978 and 1985 coal ash basins as well as lower the level of the contents of the ash basins to prevent water from overtopping the risers during a 25-year rain event. These requirements were discussed by a number of DUKE ENERGY PROGRESS and DUKE ENERGY BUSINESS SERVICES employees during the summer of 2013, including the DUKE ENERGY BUSINESS SERVICES NPDES Subject Matter Expert and the DUKE ENERGY BUSINESS SERVICES Director of Plant Demolition and Retirement.

119. Also as part of the ongoing planning for ash basin closure at CAPE FEAR, DUKE ENERGY PROGRESS and DUKE ENERGY BUSINESS SERVICES recognized that dewatering the ash basins was a necessary and time-consuming part of the process of closing an ash basin. DUKE ENERGY PROGRESS and DUKE ENERGY BUSINESS SERVICES further believed that dewatering the coal ash basins would "lessen hydrostatic pressure" and "over a relatively brief time reduce and/or eliminate seepage." At the time, seepage was the subject of threatened citizen law suits, a series of state-filed civil complaints, and significant public concern.

120. DUKE ENERGY PROGRESS and DUKE ENERGY BUSINESS SERVICES also believed that dewatering the 1978 and 1985 coal ash basins prior to repairing the risers would provide a safer environment

for contractors performing repair work. DUKE ENERGY PROGRESS and DUKE ENERGY BUSINESS SERVICES employees knew that the leaks in the risers were likely being caused by cracks or failures in the grout between the concrete pipe sections that were underwater. The employees did not know how far underwater the leaks or grout failures were or how many sections of the pipe would need repair. Because the risers were filled with air but surrounded by water, underwater repair of the risers could be hazardous to the divers due to a phenomenon known as "differential pressure." DUKE ENERGY PROGRESS and DUKE ENERGY BUSINESS SERVICES employees believed that removing the standing water from the 1978 and 1985 basins to at or below the level of the leaking portions of the risers would eliminate the risk from differential pressure.

121. Beginning on or about August 16, 2013, and continuing through on or about September 30, 2013, employees and contractors for DUKE ENERGY PROGRESS and DUKE ENERGY BUSINESS SERVICES began developing a work plan for pumping water from the 1985 ash basin at CAPE FEAR.

122. On or about September 30, 2013, DUKE ENERGY PROGRESS employees began pumping water from the 1985 ash basin at CAPE FEAR, using a Godwin pump and hoses.

123. On or about October 2, 2013, two days after pumping began at the 1985 ash basin, a DUKE ENERGY BUSINESS SERVICES



engineer assigned to the plant retirement program emailed a representative of a contracting company specializing in underwater pipe repair. In the email, the engineer indicated that there were "several potential opportunities at [the] Cape Fear plant that we would like you to look at." The engineer went on to describe one of the opportunities as:

Ash pond riser repairs. Two ponds' risers leak. There is a slow trickle out of the discharge of the concrete riser pipes at two ash ponds. We may elect to stop the leak. Could you provide a ballpark for providing the investigation and repair services? Could you also describe what the process would be?

124. On or about October 22, 2013, the underwater pipe repair contractor submitted to DUKE ENERGY PROGRESS and DUKE ENERGY BUSINESS SERVICES a project estimate titled "Abandonment of Intakes and Leak Sealing" that included four tasks, including "Ash Pond Riser Repairs."

125. On or about January 13, 2014, DUKE ENERGY PROGRESS began dewatering operations at the 1978 coal ash basin at CAPE FEAR, using a Godwin pump and hoses similar to those used at the 1985 coal ash basin, as well as the same work plan.

126. On or about January 24, 2014, DUKE ENERGY PROGRESS signed a contract, through DUKE ENERGY BUSINESS SERVICES, acting as its agent, with the underwater pipe repair contractor for various projects at CAPE FEAR relating to plant decommissioning and coal ash basin closure, as addressed in the October 22,

2014, project estimate. One of the projects was repair work on the risers in the 1978 and 1985 coal ash basins. The contract specified that work under the contract would "start on or about January 27, 2014 and shall be completed no later than December 31, 2014." The contract did not identify specifically when the work would begin on the risers.

127. On or about March 11, 2014, DENR officials from both the DWR and the Division of Mineral and Land Resources visited CAPE FEAR to perform an inspection. The DENR officials were accompanied by several DUKE ENERGY PROGRESS and DUKE ENERGY BUSINESS SERVICES employees during their inspection. DENR observed the Godwin pumps at the 1985 and 1978 ash basins along with obvious signs of a significant drop in the water level in the coal ash basins and disturbances in the surface of the coal ash in the basins. (See Appendix, Photographs 8 - 10).

128. At the conclusion of the DENR inspection on March 11, 2014, a dispute arose between DENR officials and DUKE ENERGY PROGRESS and DUKE ENERGY BUSINESS SERVICES employees over whether DUKE ENERGY PROGRESS had been authorized by DENR-DWR to discharge water from the coal ash basins using Godwin pumps.

129. On or about March 19 and 20, 2014, an employee of the underwater pipe repair contractor performed video inspections of the risers in the 1978 and 1985 coal ash basins. The contractor observed that in the discharge pipe leading from the riser in

the 1985 coal ash basin, the visibility in one area was "next to nothing." The visibility was negatively impacted by turbidity and debris in the pipe. The contractor observed a "slow trickle" of water intruding into the riser in the 1978 coal ash basin. At the time of the camera inspections, the water level in both coal ash basins had already been lowered below the uppermost joints of the risers and, thus, below the level of some of the leaks.

130. No other camera inspections were conducted of the risers between 2008 and March 19, 2014.

131. On or about March 19 and 20, 2014, employees and agents of the underwater pipe repair contractor replaced and resealed the grout between the concrete pipe sections of the risers in the 1978 and 1985 coal ash basins. **(See Appendix, Photographs 11 through 14).**

132. Between at least January 1, 2012, and January 24, 2014, DUKE ENERGY PROGRESS and DUKE ENERGY BUSINESS SERVICES failed to properly maintain the risers in the 1978 and 1985 coal ash basins at CAPE FEAR in violation of the applicable NPDES permit.

#### HISTORICAL SEEPS AND DISCHARGES FROM COAL ASH BASINS

133. DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS' and DUKE ENERGY PROGRESS's coal ash basins are comprised of earthen dams. Over time, "seeps" developed in the dam walls. "Seeps" occur when water, often

carrying dissolved chemical constituents, moves through porous soil and emerges at the surface. Seeps are common in earthen dams. The Defendants have identified nearly 200 distinct seeps at the Defendants' coal ash basins throughout North Carolina in permit modification applications filed in 2014. Not all seeps necessarily reach waters of the United States. However, some of the discharge from seeps is collected and moved through engineered drains or channels to waters of the United States. Other seeps are simply allowed to flow across land surfaces to waters of the United States. Each of the facilities listed in the table at paragraph 12 had seeps of some form.

134. Water from seeps may transport pollutants. Wastewater sampled from various seep locations at DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS and DUKE ENERGY PROGRESS coal ash basins in 2014 was found to contain constituents including aluminum, arsenic, barium, boron, chloride, chromium, copper, fluoride, lead, manganese, nickel, selenium, thallium, and zinc, and was additionally found to be acidic.

135. On June 7, 2010, EPA issued interim guidance to assist NPDES permitting authorities with establishing appropriate permit requirements for wastewater discharges from coal ash basins at power plants. In the guidance, EPA advised with respect to point source discharges of seepage:

If the seepage is directly discharged to waters of the United States, it is likely discharged via a discrete conveyance and thus is a point source discharge. Seepage discharges are expected to be relatively minor in volume compared to other discharges at the facility and could be inadvertently overlooked by permitting authorities. Although little data are available, seepage consists of [coal combustion residuals] including fly ash and bottom ash and fly ash transport water and [flue-gas desulfurization] wastewater. If seepage is discharged directly via a point source to a water of the U.S., the discharge must be addressed under the NPDES permit for the facility.

136. Since at least 2010, seepage from DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS' and DUKE ENERGY PROGRESS's coal ash basins at certain of their 14 coal-fired power plants in North Carolina entered waters of the United States through discrete conveyances.

137. Wetlands may also suffer impacts from the operation of coal-fired plants. Coal ash basins were historically sited near rivers and are, therefore, often located in or near riparian wetlands and some coal ash basins have hydrologic connections to wetlands via groundwater or seeps.

138. Since 2010, as part of the NPDES permitting process in North Carolina, coal-fired plants are required to monitor groundwater to assure natural resources are protected in accordance with federal and state water quality standards. Monitoring of groundwater at coal ash basins owned by DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS and DUKE ENERGY PROGRESS has shown exceedances of groundwater water quality standards for pollutants under and near the basins including arsenic, boron, cadmium, chromium,

iron, manganese, nickel, nitrate, selenium, sulfate, thallium, and total dissolved solids.

139. At various times between 2010 and 2014 the Defendants included general references to seeps in correspondence and permit applications with DENR and disclosed more detailed information concerning certain seeps, including engineered seeps (i.e., man-made channels). The Defendants did not begin gathering and providing detailed, specific, and comprehensive data concerning seeps, and particularly seeps discharging to waters of the United States, at each of the North Carolina coal ash basins to DENR until after the DAN RIVER spill in 2014.

140. After the coal ash spill at DAN RIVER in 2014, DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS and DUKE ENERGY PROGRESS, with the assistance of DUKE ENERGY BUSINESS SERVICES, filed NPDES permit renewal and/or modification applications seeking authorization for certain seeps that discharged, via a point source, directly to a water of the United States. These applications are currently pending as DENR considers the impacts of the seeps and discharges on the receiving waters of the United States.

#### H.F. LEE STEAM ELECTRIC PLANT

141. DUKE ENERGY PROGRESS owns the H. F. Lee Steam Electric Plant ("LEE"), which is located in Goldsboro, North Carolina. LEE (formerly known as the "Goldsboro Plant") began operation



shortly after World War II and added additional coal-fired combustion units in 1952 and 1962. The plant retired the coal-fired units in September of 2012.

142. LEE used several coal ash basins in the past. Only one of the remaining coal ash basins still contains water and ash sluiced from LEE (the "active coal ash basin"). The active ash basin sits on the north side of the Neuse River. (See Appendix, Photograph 15).

143. The active coal ash basin is triangle-shaped and includes a primary basin and a small secondary settling basin. The treatment system is designed so that water discharges from the primary basin into the secondary basin and from the secondary basin into the Neuse River.

144. The NPDES permit No. NC0003417 for LEE, effective November 1, 2009, authorized two discharges into the Neuse River — one from the active coal ash basin ("Outfall 001") and one from the cooling water pond ("Outfall 002"). A 2010 modification of the 2009 permit also authorized a third outfall ("Outfall 003") from a combined cycle generation facility. Water does not currently discharge from the active coal ash basin into the Neuse River via Outfall 001.

145. Beginning at a time unknown but no later than October 2010, DUKE ENERGY PROGRESS/Progress Energy Carolinas identified a seep on the eastern embankment of the active coal ash basin.

This seep was adjacent to an area of seepage that was identified and repaired in 2009 and 2010. This seep in 2010 collected and flowed to a "flowing ditch" outside of the active coal ash basin. This seep was repaired in May of 2011.

146. Additional seeps on the eastern side of the active coal ash basin also flowed into the same drainage ditch as the seep identified in October 2010. The drainage ditch discharged into the Neuse River at latitude 35.379183, longitude -78.067533. The drainage ditch was not an authorized outfall under the NPDES permit. In 2014, DUKE ENERGY PROGRESS identified the GPS coordinates of four seeps on the eastern side of the coal ash basin as: latitude 35.380510, longitude -78.068532; latitude 35.382767, longitude -78.069655; latitude 35.386968, longitude -78.071942; and latitude 35.379492, longitude -78.067718.

147. On February 20, 2013, DENR personnel sampled water in three locations from the drainage ditch. This sampling occurred after DENR personnel from the Land Quality Section observed a seep near the southeast corner of the ash pond dike. The seep collected in the unpermitted discharge ditch and flowed into the Neuse River. Water quality analysis of samples from the drainage ditch showed exceedances of state water quality standards for chloride, arsenic, boron, barium, iron, and manganese. This discharge of wastewater into the Neuse River

from the drainage ditch at LEE was not authorized under the NPDES permit.

148. On March 11, 2014, DENR personnel again sampled wastewater from the drainage ditch referenced previously. The ditch showed exceedances for iron and manganese.

149. Unpermitted discharges, in violation of the applicable NPDES permit, occurred at LEE from at least October 1, 2010, through December 30, 2014.

RIVERBEND STEAM STATION

150. DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS owns and operates the Riverbend Steam Station ("RIVERBEND"), located in Gaston County, North Carolina, approximately 10 miles from the city of Charlotte and immediately-adjacent to Mountain Island Lake, on a bend in the Catawba River. Mountain Island Lake is the primary source of drinking water for residents of Gaston and Mecklenburg Counties.

151. RIVERBEND began commercial operation in 1929 and its combustion units were retired in April 2013, with plans to demolish it after 2016. It has two unlined coal ash basins along Mountain Island Lake, with dams reaching up to 80 feet in height. The RIVERBEND dams are designated in a 2009 EPA Dam Safety Assessment as "Significant Hazard Potential," as previously defined. RIVERBEND contains approximately 2,730,000 million tons of stored coal ash.

152. The RIVERBEND NPDES permit, No. NC0004961, was issued on March 3, 1976, and has been renewed subsequently, with the current NPDES Permit expiring on February 28, 2015. The RIVERBEND NPDES permit allows the facility to discharge wastewater to the Catawba River from three "permitted outfalls" in accordance with the effluent limitations and monitoring requirements regarding flow, suspended solids, oil and grease, fecal coliform, copper, iron, arsenic, selenium, mercury, phosphorus, nitrogen, pH, and chronic toxicity, as well as other conditions set forth therein. Wastewater from the coal ash basin was to be discharged, after treatment by settling, through one of the monitored and permitted outfalls.

153. On December 4 through December 6, 2012, DENR conducted inspections of RIVERBEND and discovered unpermitted discharges of wastewater from the coal ash basin into the Catawba River. Among the unpermitted discharges at RIVERBEND is a seep identified in a 2014 permit modification application as Seep 12, an engineered drain to discharge coal ash contaminated wastewater into the river. RIVERBEND Seep 12 is located at latitude 35.36796809, longitude -80.95935079. **(See Appendix, Photographs 16 through 18)**. At some time unknown, but prior to December 2012, one or more individuals at RIVERBEND created the unpermitted channel that allowed contaminated water from the coal ash basin to be discharged into the river.

154. The unpermitted seep resulted in documented unpermitted discharges from 2011 through 2013 containing elevated levels of arsenic, chromium, cobalt, boron, barium, nickel, strontium, sulfate, iron, manganese, and zinc into the Catawba River.

155. Unpermitted discharges, in violation of the applicable NPDES permit, occurred at RIVERBEND from at least November 8, 2012, through December 30, 2014.

ASHEVILLE STEAM ELECTRIC GENERATING PLANT

156. DUKE ENERGY PROGRESS owns and operates the Asheville Steam Electric Generating Plant ("ASHEVILLE"), in Buncombe County, North Carolina.

157. ASHEVILLE is a coal-powered electricity-generating facility in the Western District of North Carolina. It has two unlined coal ash basins, one constructed in 1964 and the other constructed in 1982. The basins, each approximately 45 acres in size, hold a total of approximately 3,000,000 tons of coal ash waste. (See Appendix, Photograph 19). The basins were each characterized in the 2009 EPA Dam Safety Assessment as "High Hazard Potential," meaning that "failure or mis-operation results will probably cause loss of human life."

158. The ASHEVILLE NPDES permit, number NC0000396, was issued in 2005 and expired in 2010. Progress Energy Carolinas (now DUKE ENERGY PROGRESS) filed a timely permit renewal

application on June 11, 2010. DENR has not yet issued a new permit and ASHEVILLE continues to operate under the terms of the 2005 NPDES permit.

159. On May 13, 2011, DUKE ENERGY PROGRESS/Progress Energy Carolinas sought authority to relocate the settling basin and permitted discharge outfall at ASHEVILLE from its original location near the 1964 coal ash basin to a location approximately 3,000 feet away, latitude 35.47367 and longitude -82.504, in order to allow "stabilization work" on the 1964 ash pond impoundment.

160. On March 11, 2013, DENR staff inspected ASHEVILLE and identified seeps flowing from toe drains at the 1964 coal ash basins. The engineered seep from the 1964 coal ash basin has continued to discharge pollutants. This engineered seep is not authorized under the applicable NPDES permit. Engineered seeps from the 1964 coal ash basin are located at latitude 35.468319, longitude -82.549104 and latitude 35.466943, longitude -82.548502. These engineered seeps discharge through the toe drain to the French Broad River.

161. Unpermitted discharges, in violation of the applicable NPDES permit, occurred at ASHEVILLE from at least May 31, 2011, through December 30, 2014.



BROMIDE IMPACTS FROM FGD SYSTEMS

162. As described above, DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS owns and operates Belews Creek Steam Station ("BELEWS") in Stokes County, North Carolina, and Cliffside Steam Station ("CLIFFSIDE") in Rutherford and Cleveland Counties, North Carolina.

163. As part of its efforts to comply with the Clean Air Act and North Carolina Clean Smokestacks Act, DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS installed Flue Gas Desulfurization ("FGD") "scrubbers" to significantly reduce or eliminate certain air pollutants, such as sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxide at several coal-fired facilities. FGD scrubbers isolate certain pollutants from coal combustion emissions into the air and ultimately divert those pollutants, including bromides, into a gypsum slurry that is eventually routed to the facility's coal ash basins. At times, portions of the slurry may be diverted for reuse in products such as wall board.

164. FGD installation was completed and the scrubbers at BELEWS became fully operational at the end of 2008.

165. When bromide comes into contact with chlorine-based water treatment systems, it can contribute to the formation of compounds known as trihalomethanes ("THMs"). There are no general federal or state water limits for the discharge of bromides to surface water. However, there are state and federal limits for total trihalomethanes ("total THMs") under the Safe

Drinking Water Act. If ingested in excess of the regulatory limits over many years, THMs may cause adverse health effects, including cancer.

DISCHARGE OF BROMIDES AT BELEWS

166. Beginning in 2008 or 2009, the City of Eden ("Eden"), downstream from BELEWS, noted an increase in total THMs in its drinking water.

167. Prior to the installation of the FGD scrubbers, DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS reported to DENR in its BELEWS NPDES permit applications that bromide occurred in its waste stream at a level too low to detect. When BELEWS applied for a NPDES permit modification in 2009, it made no new disclosures concerning bromide levels because the modification did not relate to bromide and there were no federal or state limitations for bromide discharge.

168. DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS tested for bromides, as well a number of other potential pollutants, at BELEWS in 2008-2009 to evaluate the effects of the FGD wastewater treatment system. Those test results showed that bromides were discharged from BELEWS into the Dan River. This did not violate the NPDES permit for the facility.

169. In consultation with an outside contractor, in January 2011, Eden determined that an increase in bromides contributed

to the increase in total THMs it had witnessed beginning in 2008-2009.

170. In early 2011, Eden tested the water entering its water treatment facility from the Dan River and performed water tests upstream to determine the source of the bromides.

171. On May 10, 2011, Eden notified DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS that it was having difficulty with increasing levels of total THMs in its treated drinking water and requested DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS' bromide sampling data from the outflow of BELEWS. An impending reduction in the threshold for total THMs (required by an EPA rule promulgated under the Safe Drinking Water Act) triggered Eden's particular interest in the pollutant, especially given that Eden was at the upper limit of the then-permissible total THM range.

172. As a result of the water testing, Eden identified the source of the increased bromides as BELEWS, which discharges into the Dan River. Eden shared this information and its test results with DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS on June 7, 2011.

173. Shortly thereafter, DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS and DUKE ENERGY BUSINESS SERVICES internally agreed that the increased bromides very likely came from BELEWS and, combined with a number of other factors, had likely caused the THM increase at Eden. DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS and DUKE ENERGY BUSINESS SERVICES

also agreed internally that the increased bromides were likely the result of the FGD scrubber system.

174. In mid-June 2011, DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS contacted the Town of Madison ("Madison"), which also draws water from the Dan River and processes that water for drinking and which is closer to BELEWS than Eden. DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS informed Madison of its findings and Madison asked to be part of the discussions with Eden about reducing bromide levels. DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS and DUKE ENERGY BUSINESS SERVICES employees met with Eden and Madison several times between June 2011 and April 2012 to discuss reducing total THMs in their drinking water.

175. DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS informed DENR of the increase in bromide levels in its effluent when it filed its NPDES permit renewal application for BELEWS on August 29, 2011. In the application, DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS listed bromide as a pollutant present in outfalls 001 (into Belews Lake) and 003 (into Dan River). The largest concentration of bromide was listed as 6.9 mg/L from Outfall 003, which translates to 6.9 parts per million (ppm) or 6907 parts per billion (ppb). This bromide result appears to have been taken from a sample of water collected in January 2011 and analyzed after Eden had brought the issue to DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS' attention.

176. At the time DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS filed its NPDES permit renewal application for BELEWS, none of the previous permits had placed any restrictions or limits on bromides.

177. In mid-October 2011, Eden informed DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS that Madison had violated its limit on total THMs. DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS was also informed that Henry County, Virginia, (which purchases Eden's water) violated its total THM limit. Dan River Water (another purchaser of Eden's water) also violated its total THM limit.

178. On November 16, 2011, DENR's Winston-Salem Regional Office held a meeting with DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS, DUKE ENERGY BUSINESS SERVICES, Eden, and Madison regarding the bromide issue. All participants agreed that the total THM problem was caused by bromides entering the Dan River from BELEWS. DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS was not aware of the relationship between bromides and THMs until Eden brought the matter to DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS' attention in 2011.

179. Since the November 2011 meeting, DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS has entered into written agreements with Eden and Madison to assist them with a portion of the costs of modifying and modernizing their water treatment systems.

#### DISCHARGE OF BROMIDES AT CLIFFSIDE

180. Beginning at about the time DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS responded to Eden's initial complaints regarding the bromide

discharge at BELEWS, DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS conducted an initiative to monitor bromide discharge at other locations employing FGD scrubbers.

181. As a result of this initiative, in or about early August 2011, DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS also internally identified the CLIFFSIDE facility in western North Carolina as one that could pose a potential THM problem in light of the relatively shallow river (the Broad River) into which CLIFFSIDE discharged and the presence of relatively close downstream facilities that drew drinking water from the Broad River.

182. The last CLIFFSIDE NPDES permit was issued in January 2011 and did not reference bromide.

183. DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS AND DUKE ENERGY BUSINESS SERVICES informed neither downstream communities nor DENR regarding this discharge from CLIFFSIDE. As of the date of this joint factual statement, the parties are not aware of a community downstream from CLIFFSIDE that has reported elevated levels of total THMs due to an increase in bromide discharge from the facility, but acknowledge the possibility that one or more communities may have been affected.

184. In 2013, DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS installed a spray dry absorber for one of the two FGD scrubber units at the CLIFFSIDE facility which reduced the bromide discharge from CLIFFSIDE.



The other FGD scrubber unit at CLIFFSIDE operates only intermittently.

SUTTON FACILITY

185. DUKE ENERGY PROGRESS owns and operates the L.V. Sutton Steam Station ("SUTTON") in New Hanover County, North Carolina. SUTTON houses two coal ash basins, one constructed in 1971 and one constructed in 1984.

186. Located near SUTTON is the community of Flemington. Flemington's water supply has a history of water-quality problems. In 1978, an adjacent landfill, designated as a "Superfund" site, contaminated Flemington's drinking water and caused authorities to construct new wells.

187. Flemington's new wells are located near SUTTON's coal ash basins. They are located down-gradient from the SUTTON coal ash basins, meaning groundwater ultimately flows from the coal ash basins toward the Flemington wells.

188. DUKE ENERGY PROGRESS/Progress Energy Carolinas has monitored groundwater around SUTTON since 1990. Monitoring particularly focused on a boron plume emanating from the coal ash ponds.

189. From at least 2010 through 2013, the groundwater monitoring wells at SUTTON reported unnaturally elevated levels of some constituents, including manganese, boron, sulfate, and total dissolved solids.

190. Flemington's public utility also tested its water quality. Those tests showed exceedances of barium, manganese, sodium, and sulfate in 2013.

191. In June and July 2013, Flemington's public utility concluded that boron from SUTTON's ash ponds was entering its water supply. Tests of water from various wells at and near SUTTON from that period showed elevated levels of boron, iron, manganese, thallium, selenium, cadmium, and total dissolved solids.

192. In October 2013, DUKE ENERGY PROGRESS entered into an agreement with the Cape Fear Public Utility Authority to share costs for extending a municipal water line to the Flemington community.

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SO AGREED, THIS 20<sup>th</sup> DAY OF FEBRUARY, 2015.

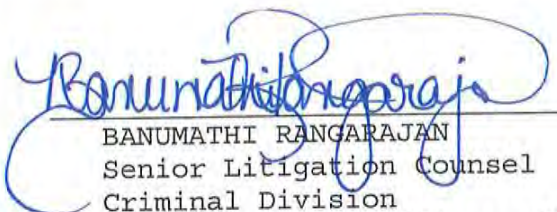
THOMAS G. WALKER  
U.S. Attorney  
Eastern District of North Carolina  
North Carolina


JOHN C. CRUDEN  
Assistant Attorney General  
Department of Justice  
Environment and Natural  
Resources Division


JILL WESTMORELAND ROSE  
Attorney for the United States  
Acting Under Authority  
Conferred by 28 USC §515  
Western District of North Carolina


CLIFTON T. BARRETT  
Attorney for the United States  
Acting Under Authority  
Conferred by 28 USC §515  
Middle District of North Carolina

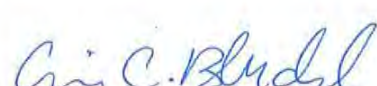
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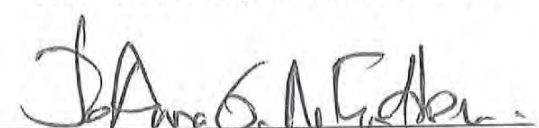
  
BANUMATHI RANGARAJAN  
Senior Litigation Counsel  
Criminal Division  
U.S. Attorney's Office - EDNC

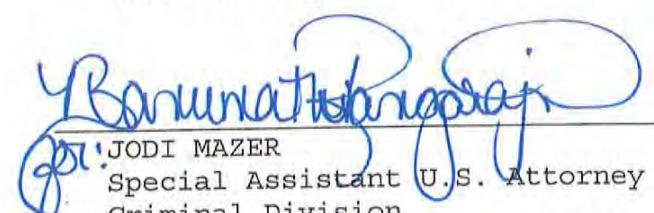
  
LANA N. PETTUS  
Senior Trial Attorney  
Environmental Crimes Section  
U.S. Department of Justice

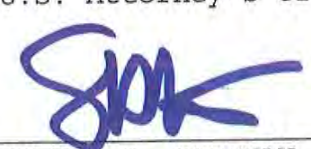
  
SETH M. WOOD  
Assistant U.S. Attorney  
Appellate Division  
U.S. Attorney's Office - EDNC

  
STEPHEN INMAN  
Deputy Chief  
Criminal Division  
U.S. Attorney's Office - MDNC

  
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JODI MAZER  
Special Assistant U.S. Attorney  
Criminal Division  
U.S. Attorney's Office - EDNC

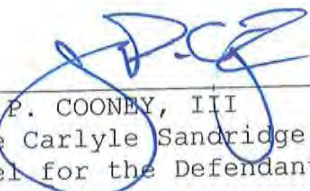
  
STEVEN R. KAUFMAN  
Assistant U.S. Attorney  
Criminal Division  
U.S. Attorney's Office - WDNC

SO AGREED, this the 20 day of February, 2015.

DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS, LLC.  
Defendant

BY:   
\_\_\_\_\_  
JULIA S. JANSON  
Executive Vice-President,  
Chief Legal Officer, and  
Corporate Secretary

Authorized Designated Official for  
Duke Energy Carolinas, LLC

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
JAMES P. COONEY, III  
Womble Carlyle Sandridge & Rice LLP  
Counsel for the Defendant

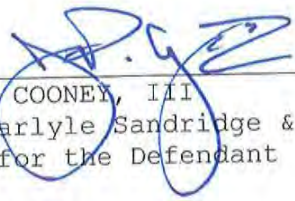
SO AGREED, this the 20 day of February, 2015.

DUKE ENERGY PROGRESS, INC.  
Defendant

BY: 

JULIA S. JANSON  
Executive Vice-President,  
Chief Legal Officer, and  
Corporate Secretary

Authorized Designated Official for  
Duke Energy Progress, Inc.


  
JAMES P. COONEY, III  
Womble Carlyle Sandridge & Rice LLP  
Counsel for the Defendant



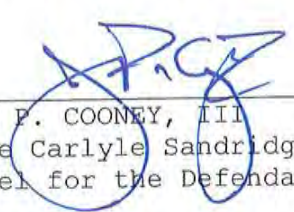
SO AGREED, this the 20 day of February, 2015.

DUKE ENERGY BUSINESS SERVICES, INC.  
Defendant

BY:

  
JULIA S. JANSON  
President and Chief Legal Officer

Authorized Designated Official for  
Duke Energy Business Services, LLC

  
JAMES P. COONEY, III  
Womble Carlyle Sandridge & Rice LLP  
Counsel for the Defendant



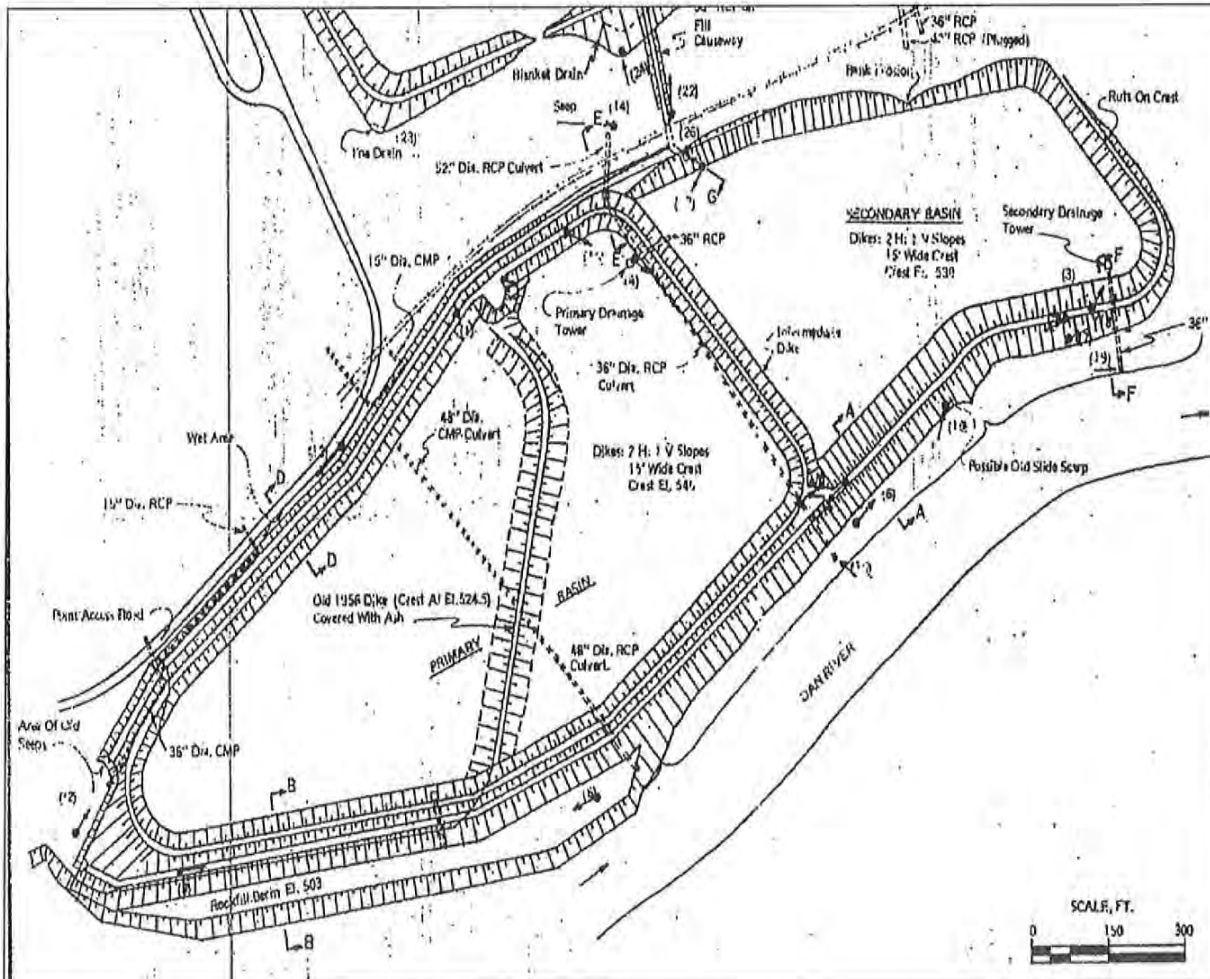
United States v. Duke Energy Business  
Services LLC, et al.

APPENDIX

TO JOINT FACTUAL STATEMENT

February 20, 2015

**Diagram 1.** Engineering Firm #1, Report of Safety Inspection -  
Duke Power Dan River Steam Station Ash Dikes, at Fig. 4 (1981).

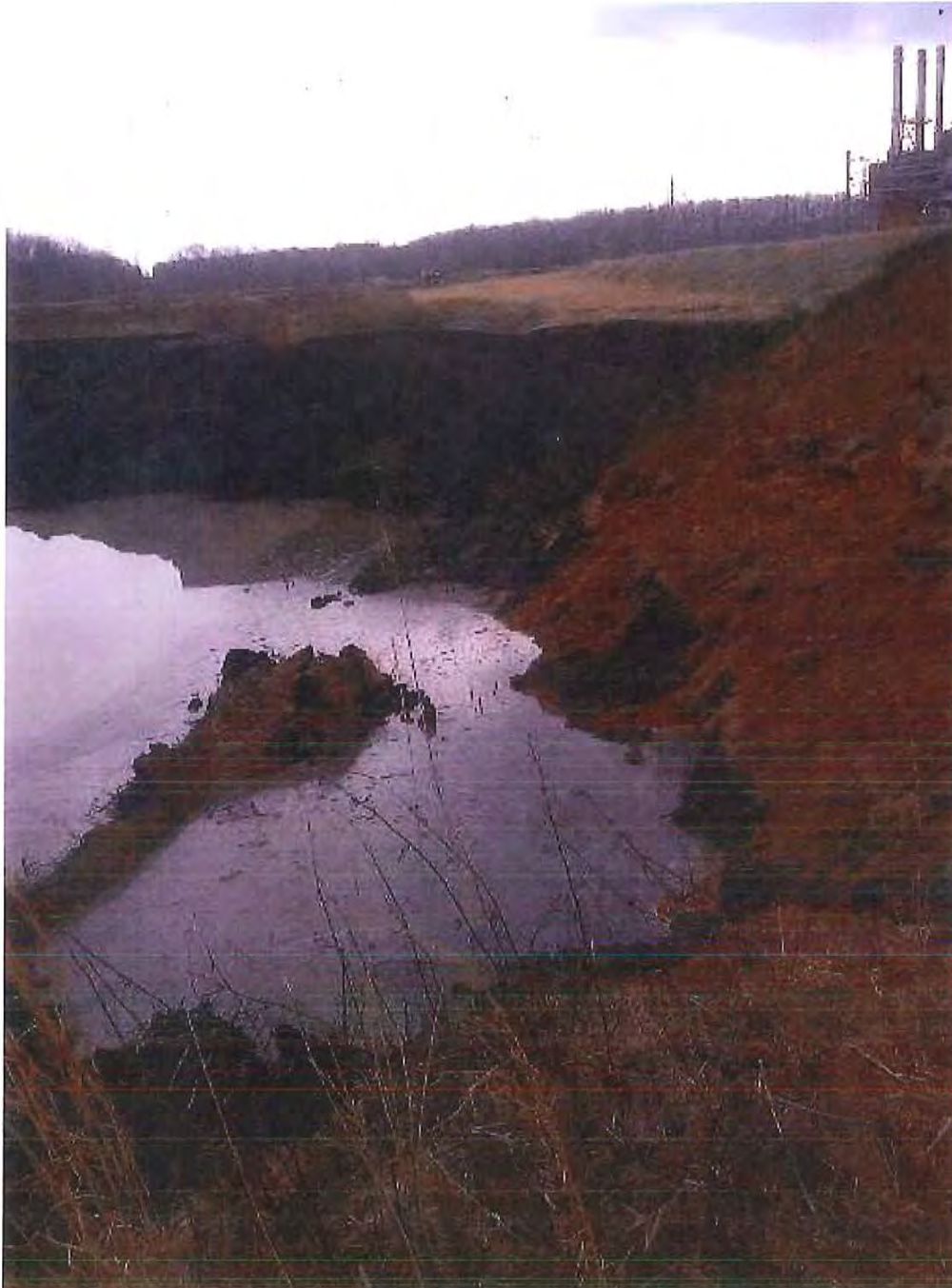


**Photograph 1.** Photograph of DAN RIVER coal ash basin during spill, attached to 2/2/2014, 3:49 p.m. e-mail from Duke Energy Business Services employee.

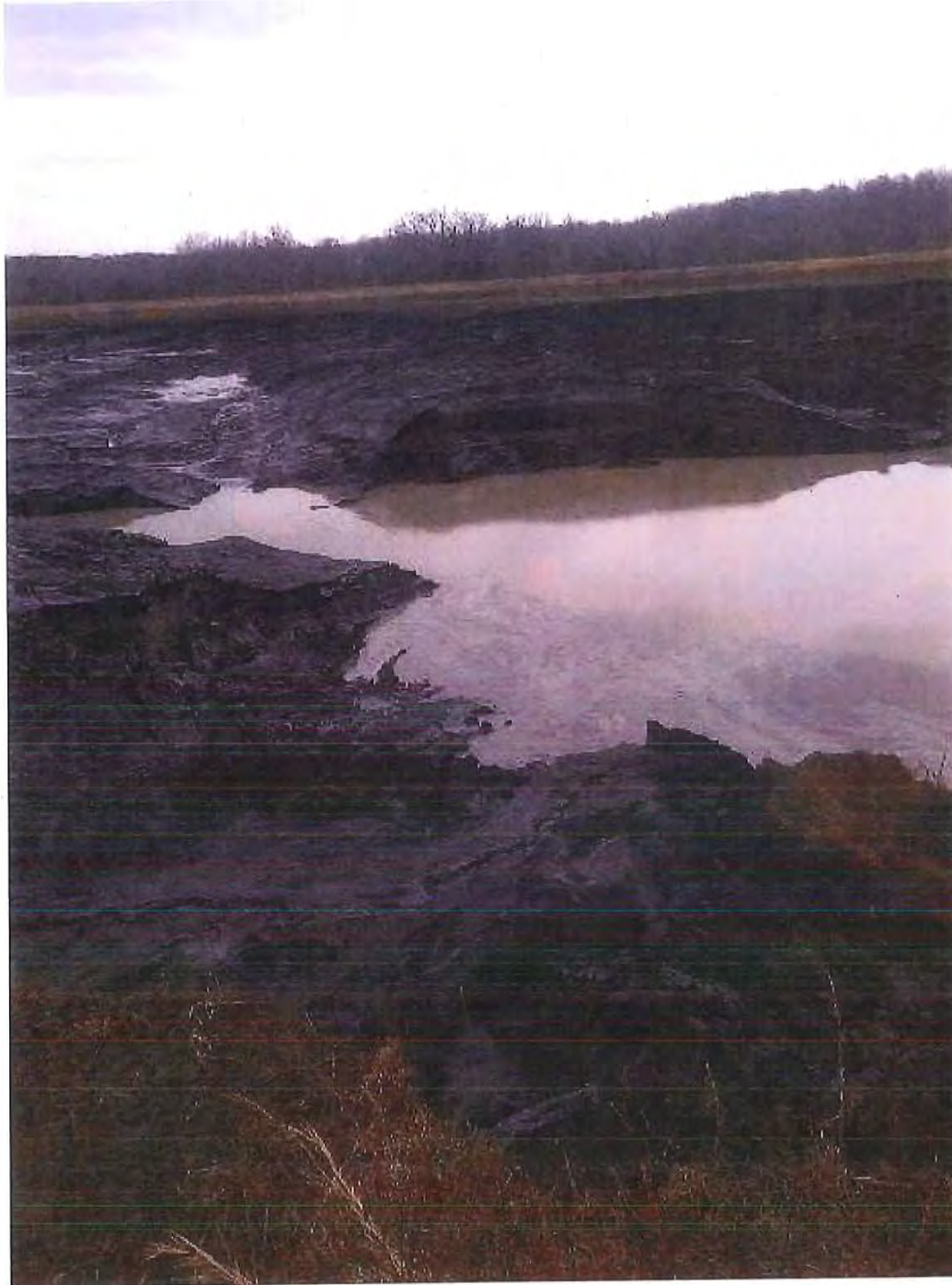




**Photograph 2.** Photograph of DAN RIVER coal ash basin during spill, attached to 2/2/2014, 3:49 p.m. e-mail from Duke Energy Business Services employee.



**Photograph 3.** Photograph of DAN RIVER coal ash basin during spill, attached to 2/2/2014, 3:49 p.m. e-mail from Duke Energy Business Services employee.





**Photograph 4.** Photograph of DAN RIVER coal ash basin during spill, attached to 2/2/2014, 3:49 p.m. e-mail from Duke Energy Business Services employee.

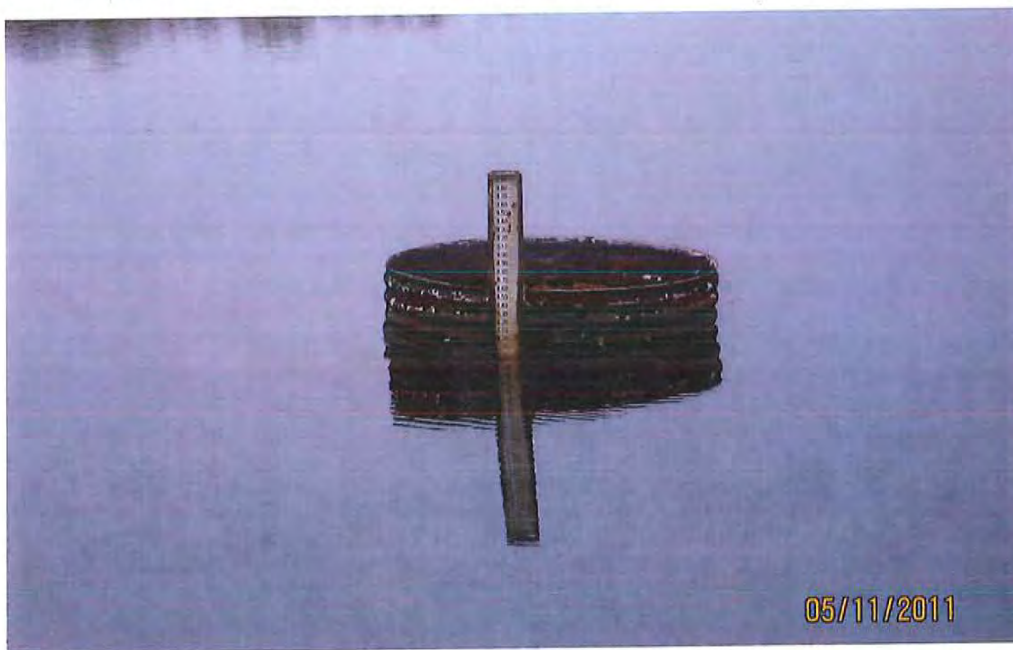




**Photograph 5.** Riser in CAPE FEAR 1978 coal ash basin from 2012 Five Year Independent Consultant Report.



**Photograph 6.** Riser in CAPE FEAR 1978 coal ash basin from 2012 Five Year Independent Consultant Report.



**Photograph 7.** Riser in CAPE FEAR 1985 coal ash basin from 2012 Five Year Independent Consultant Report.

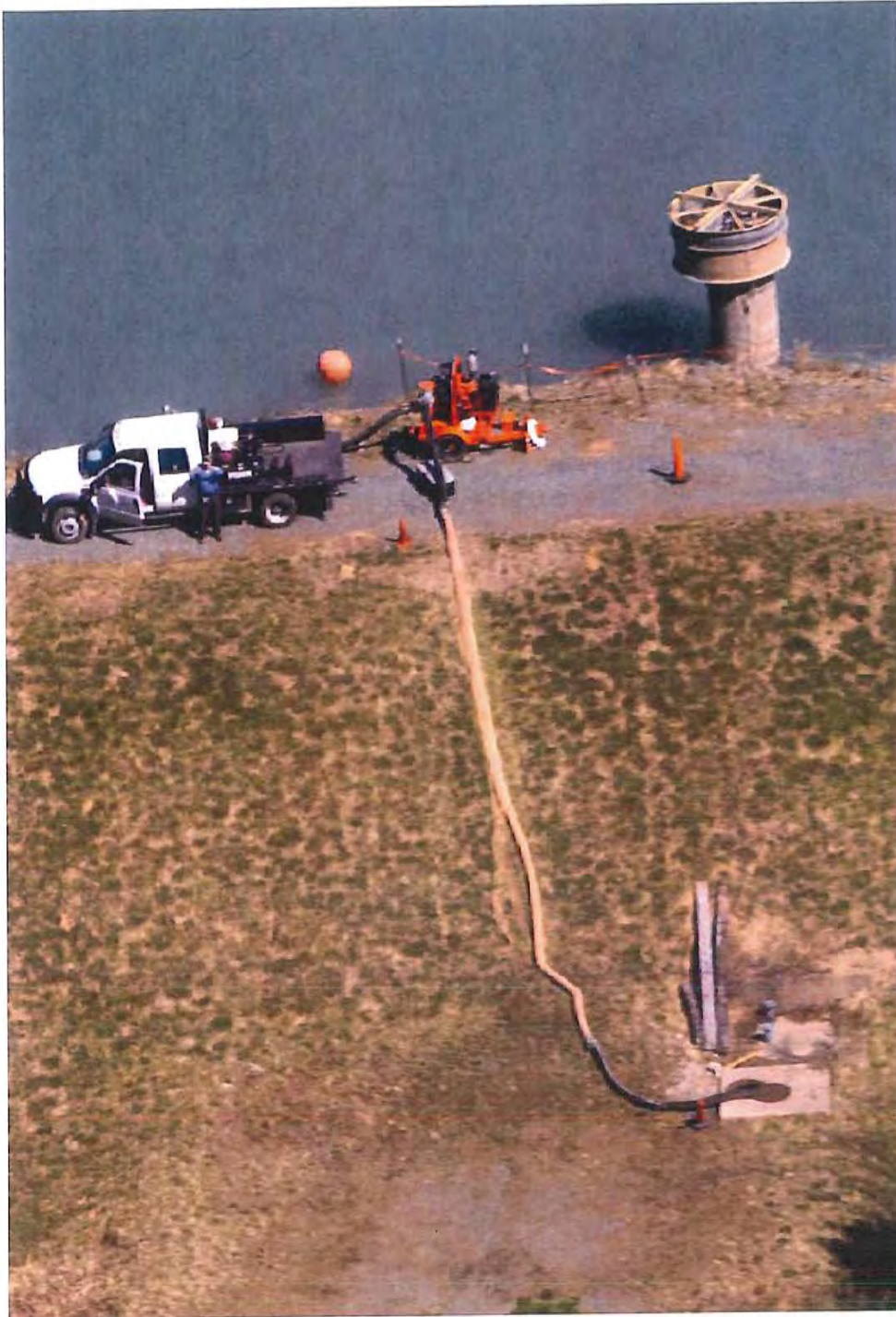


**Photograph 8.** 3/11/14 aerial photograph of CAPE FEAR 1978 coal ash basin with Godwin pump and truck.





**Photograph 9.** 3/11/14 aerial photograph of CAPE FEAR 1985 coal ash basin with Godwin pump and truck.



**Photograph 10.** 3/11/14 aerial photograph of CAPE FEAR 1985 coal ash basin with Godwin pump and truck.



**Photograph 11.** 3/19/14 photograph of CAPE FEAR 1978 coal ash basin riser, prior to repair work.





**Photograph 12.** 3/19/14 photograph of CAPE FEAR 1985 coal ash basin riser, prior to repair work.



**Photograph 13.** 3/19/14 photograph of old grout on CAPE FEAR coal ash basin riser.



**Photograph 14.** 3/19/14 photograph of new grout on CAPE FEAR coal ash basin riser.

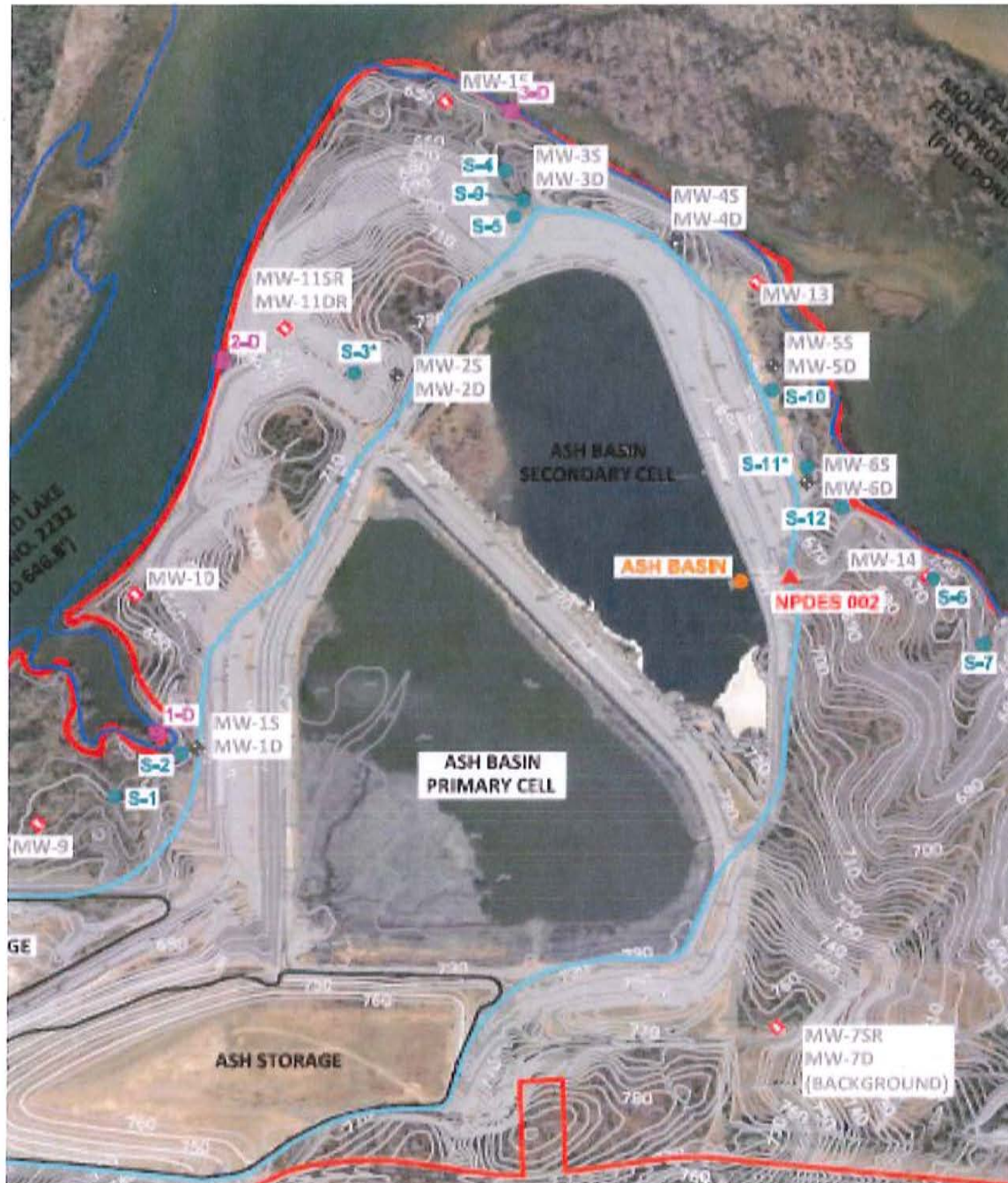




Photograph 15. Aerial Photograph of LEE from 2011 EPA Dam Safety Assessment report.



**Photograph 16.** Aerial photograph depicting location of RIVERBEND Seep 12.





Photograph 17. Photograph of RIVERBEND Seep 12.





Photograph 18. Photograph of RIVERBEND Seep 12.





Photograph 19. Aerial photograph of ASHEVILLE.

